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No. 25,536

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927.

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## CANTON FIGHTING. CHIANG'S ANTI-RED COUP. COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

### YESTERDAY'S SENSATIONAL EVENTS.

Street fighting broke out in several parts of Canton in the small hours of yesterday morning when the Nationalist Army, with machine guns and armoured cars, and the support of river gunboats, brought off a coup against the Communist elements in the city.

Dead bodies of armed agitators were left in the streets for an hour or two. Several hundreds of Labour Union men were marched in ropes and chains to prison. All traffic in the city was suspended till the afternoon.

#### SHAMEEN SAFE.

20,000 Moderates Mobilised for the Coup.

Minute precautions were taken by the Canton authorities to ensure the immunity of Shameen.



General Li Chai-sum, commander-in-chief at Canton, who returned from Shanghai this week after a consultation with General Chiang Kai-shek and then ordered the coming out of the "Reds."

Even in the city, strict measures were adopted to protect foreigners, but an unconfirmed report says that a number of "Red" Russians were threatened and pursued.

A cordon of picked gendarmes, supported by machine gunners, was thrown around Shameen, the street which faces Shameen and which is separated from the two Concessions by only a narrow creek.

Practically the whole of the garrison in Canton was mobilised for the occasion.

Mortal Blow to Communism. General Li Chai-sum, commanding the 4th Nationalist Army (who also holds the position of Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung Province and is chief of General Chiang Kai-shek's staff), brought in several regiments earlier in the week to guard strategic points. Commander Chien Ta-chun's gendarmes and "peace protection corps" were allotted the task of disarming pickets and Labour unions. The Police, helped by controlling traffic. Two junkloads of soldiers arrived up-river during the day.

Midnight on Thursday night is believed to have been the "zero hour" for the carefully planned coup. Complete as the move was, a small number of "Reds" are believed to have escaped. Squads are still scouring the city and highways for fugitives to such an extent that official circles are confident that Communist influence will have been dealt a mortal blow by now, if it has not been already entirely eradicated.

A Decisive Victory. From their respective stations, the Government detachments marched out during the dark to concentration points.

Of particular significance is the fact that every man wore a white armband.

With the element of surprise in their favour, the Moderates scored a decisive victory. Even so the Extremists put up a stout fight in several places against trained regular soldiers who had far superior equipment.

Volleys were heard in Shameen during the small hours of yesterday morning. The firing was in Wongsah, the "suburb" to the west of the city. For an hour or so, the Union of the Canton-Hankow railwaymen held out.

#### Seamen's Leaders Killed.

Snipers blazed away at the advancing troops but the union capitulated before daybreak. There were a good many casualties on the Extremists' side and over a hundred were captured and disarmed here.

In every locality, the Moderates were successful. They showed themselves adept in street skirmishes but were hampered, by having to avoid non-combatants. Four dead bodies were left lying on the Taijing Road, near the West Bund. These were of Seamen's Union leaders. Big new buildings on this mapoo, which had been strikers' strongholds for months, were raided. Weapons and seditious literature were seized and borne away in triumph.

#### Foreigners Take Shelter.

Firing also took place in Tung Shan, beyond the eastern suburb. Some of the foreigners who live there had previously gone into Shameen or come down to Hong Kong. Those who stayed took shelter in their houses.

A passenger who came down yesterday says that a party of

### LOCAL RAID.

Search of Two Praya Hotels.

#### CANTON COUP SEQUEL.

Early this morning, a strong posse of Police carried out a search at the Great Eastern Hotel, Connaught Road Central (opposite the Canton wharf) and at a Japanese hotel on the Praya.

It is believed that the search is connected with the campaign against political agitators. No arrest or seizure was made.

Mr. L. H. V. Booth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in charge. Chief Detective Inspector

#### NO PAY.

Chinese Minister Leaving Tokyo.

Tokyo, April 15. The Chinese Minister is leaving for China to-night. His departure is apparently due to the non-receipt of his salary.—Reuter.

T. Murphy was with the detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department and Det. Sub-Inspector W. Shafrin directed the plain-clothes party of district watchmen attached to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

The raid was also in the nature of a precautionary measure against the arrival of agitators here following the coup against them in Canton.

#### EVENTS IN CANTON.

Official British Naval Version.

Canton, April 15. By the orders of the Canton Government, Communists and armed labour pickets were "rounded up" in Canton city and district today.

In the course of the carrying out of these operations, considerable fighting and shooting took place throughout the city. It is reported that as the result of trouble encountered in making the arrests, about a hundred "Reds" were killed.



Part of Canton's Bund (on the left) along which strings of Communist prisoners were marched to prison by the Nationalist troops. In the centre is the River which was guarded by gunboats yesterday.

Russians appealed to the German Consul (who lives in Tung Shan) for help but were seen going elsewhere shortly afterwards.

Besides the Seamen's Union, several other guilds known to be notoriously "Red" were also pounced upon simultaneously. Such included the Canton-Kowloon Railway Union, the Canton-Samshui Railway Union and the All-China General Labour Union.

#### STRIKE ECHO.

Pickets and Executive Raided and Disarmed.

The coup in effect winds up the anti-Hong Kong strike and boycott which began in June, 1925, and was called off in October, 1926.

Reluctant to give up their lucrative positions, the strike pickets continued to function under another name. Most of them had been embodied into the Treasury Special Corps, which was also disarmed yesterday.

The Strike Executive and Committee were still in existence at

The Headquarters responsible for the direction of affairs of the Chinese who went on strike in Hong Kong and have since been housed and found employment in Canton were raided and the officials and others placed under arrest.

A number of rifles were captured. The utmost precautions have been taken at Shameen to prevent the disturbance resulting from the raids from spreading to the bridges. The vicinity is heavily guarded with troops and the situation is well in hand there.—British Naval Wireless.

#### "MEN OR LOAFERS?"

MR. HAVELOCK WILSON'S WARNING.

London, March 15.

"You have got to make up your minds whether you are going to be ruled by men or by loafers," said Mr. Havelock Wilson, speaking before a meeting of the National Union of Manufacturers. "There are a good many of these latter, and they are trying to bring about a revolution. They are in Australia, and even Hong Kong and Canton."

torious Northern troops without opposition. Nationalist flags placed on the Nanking side of Pukow when the Southerners entered have all been hauled down.

The Chinese men-o-war have taken up positions three miles further up-river, having withdrawn on the announcement of the approach of the Northerners. Large bodies of troops have marched up the North Bank to Wuhu and more have crossed the river below Nanking in junks.

All evidence points to a general Southern retreat. An official call has been paid by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on board H.M.S. "Emerald."—British Naval Wireless.

Yangtze Firing.

Chinkiang, April 13. A Southern torpedo-boat and armed launch, as they proceeded up the Yangtze, opened fire on and were engaged by the Northern troops (under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang) on the north bank of the river. Below Chinkiang and as far as Shik-er-wa, Northern outposts have been posted overlooking the River.—British Naval Wireless.

### NANKING OUTRAGES.

REPLIES TO THE POWERS' NOTES.  
SOUTH TO RETREAT.

#### RUSSIAN ANGER AGAINST CHIANG.

Mr. Eugene Chen has replied to the Powers' Notes regarding the Nanking outrages. He proposes an international commission to investigate the incident and does not admit responsibility.

There is no material change in the war position, the Nationalists being still confined to the Southern bank of the Yangtze. Firing continues and the Nationalists are expected to retire.

The Bolsheviks are very angry with General Chiang Kai-shek for his anti-Communist activities and describe him as "a traitor to the Chinese revolution and an ally of the Imperialists."

#### MR. CHEN REPLIES.

Nanking Affair Responsibility Repudiated.

Shanghai, April 15. A Hankow message dated April 14 states that the Consuls of the five Powers have received replies to the Nanking Note from Mr. Eugene Chen.

The chief point is a proposal for an International Commission to investigate the "incident."

The replies to Britain and America speak of "the bombardment of defenceless Nanking." The replies to Britain and France mention "the bombardment of defenceless Shameen (apparently referring to the shootings of June, 1925)."

The replies are otherwise identical. They remark that such incidents will occur so long as Unequal Treaties exist and propose that a Commission revise them. The replies do not admit responsibility for the Nanking affair.—Reuter.

#### WAR NEWS.

General Southern Retreat Predicted.

Nanking, April 13. Pukow was occupied by the vic-

#### River Cross Firing.

Nanking, April 15. Passing ships have been subjected to rifle fire from both sides of the River, more than before.—British Naval Wireless. [Note:] The Northerners hold one bank and the Nationalists the other.]

#### RUSSIAN ANGER.

Chiang Kai-shek Called A Traitor.

London, April 15. Bolshevik indignation at General Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist activities is exemplified in a manifesto by the communist international transmitted in a Moscow message. The manifesto declares that General Chiang Kai-shek is a traitor to the Chinese revolution, an ally of the Imperialists and an enemy to the Labour movement and the Communist International.

The manifesto says that the capitalist forces are uniting against the Chinese revolution and call on the peoples to protest against the preparation of a new world war, to demand the withdrawal of the troops from China and in every way to prevent the transport of arms and troops.

The "Pravda" compares Chiang Kai-shek to Cavaignac who crushed the revolution in France in 1848 and speaks of the possibility of his coming to a peaceful understanding with Chang Tso-li.

The paper says the masses accept his challenge to the Chinese Communist Party and will rally more closely to the revolutionary Kuomintang which will more energetically assemble the new forces and proceed to final victory.—Reuter.

#### CHIANG AND REDS:

Each Side Taking Active Steps.

Shanghai, April 15. Chiang Kai-shek is still at Nanking. His former allies at Hankow are now in active opposition to him and he to them. He is reported to be consulting with Moderates from his own Southern leaders and also with Moderates from the Northern party as to a future policy.

Chiang's dismissal from Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist military forces by the Hankow section is confirmed.—British Naval Wireless.

#### Loyal Troops.

Hankow, April 13. After the arrival of 4,000 Cantonese troops, they took up positions on the South bank of the river below Wuchang. Their arrival is said to be precedent to the arrival of an even larger number to-morrow.

These troops are part of the 4th Army, which is commanded by General Li Chai-sum, of Canton, and are loyal to Chiang Kai-shek.

Although the situation is quiet, the remaining Chinese population (during the last few weeks may have been leaving Hankow) are apprehensive of trouble.—British Naval Wireless.

#### HANKOW DEFENCE.

The British To Assist The Japanese.

Shanghai, April 15. A Hankow message dated the 11th states that Rear-Admiral Cameron has offered the Japanese Senior Naval Officer full British naval support for the defence of the Japanese concession and also assistance, if necessary, in the provisioning of the Concession and the naval squadron if difficulties are encountered in securing supplies.

(Continued on Page 7.)



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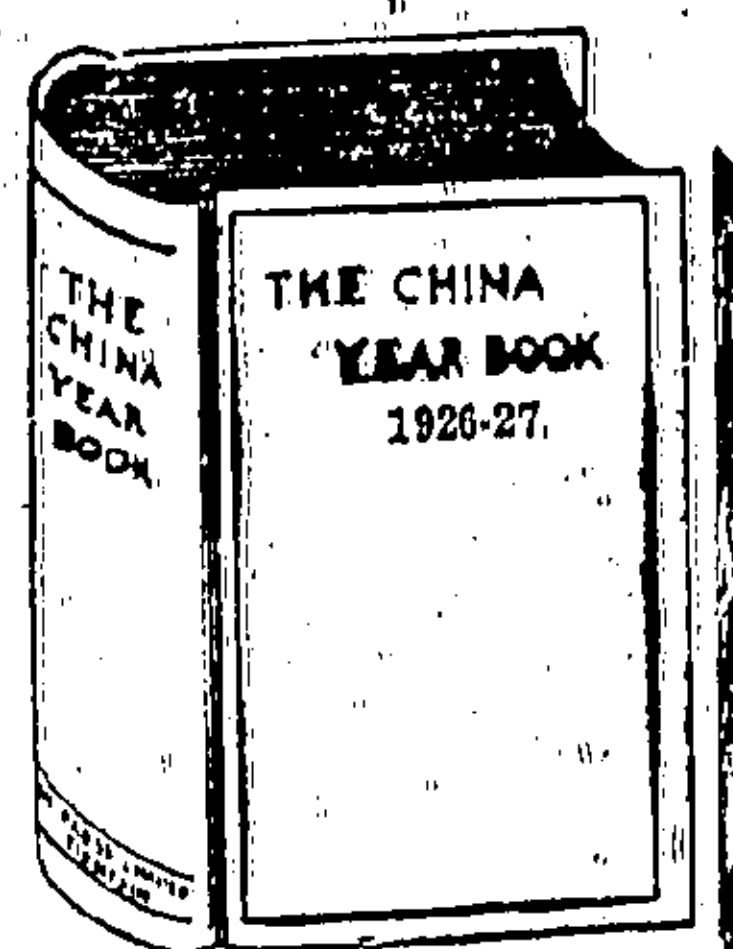
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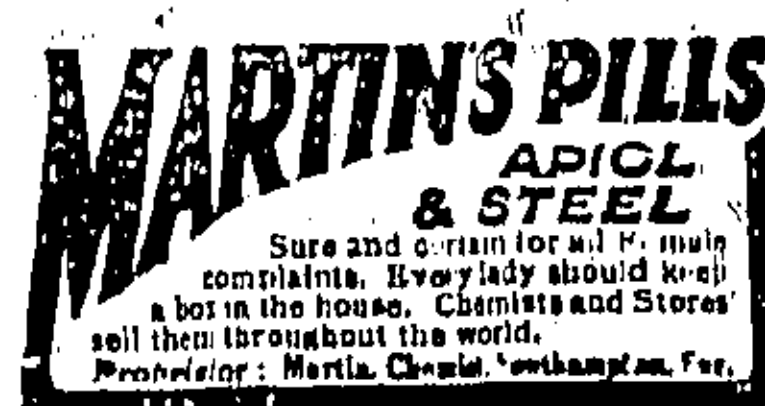
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Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1828
Signal Station	1774
St. Paul's	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1305
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
St. David's	877
Bowen Rd. (Hickfields)	291
Mainland.	
Tai Mo Shan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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A Quantity of

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On View from Tuesday, the 19th

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Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

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Hong Kong, 14th April, 1927.

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THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1927,

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14 Cases Knitting Machines.

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A Large Consignment of Ladies'

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comprising of the Latest Parisian

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Scarves, Socks, Stockings, Boots

and Shoes.

ALSO

Mandarin Coats and Embroidery

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A Quantity of

Imitation Pearl and Fancy Glass

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On View from Thursday, the 21st

April, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 16th April, 1927.

## NOTICES.

### HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

#### THE SECOND EXTRA RACE

MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 16th April, and MONDAY, 18th April, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1 per day for all persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5 each per day up to THURSDAY, 14th April, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Hong Kong, 11th April, 1927.

### HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Hong Kong Telephone Company, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1927, in the Board Room of the Company, Second Floor, Exchange Building, HONG KONG, at 11 a.m. in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended 31st December, 1926, confirming the appointment of two Directors and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 23rd April, 1927, both days inclusive.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1927.

By Order of the Board,

R. GUY WILKERSON,

Secretary.

14, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hong Kong.

## NOTICES.

### HONG KONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

#### SEVENTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, 16th April,

at 9.15 p.m.

at the

THEATRE ROYAL.

#### MAIN EVENTS:

Welterweight Championship of the Colony

15th Round Contest:

STOKER NORMAN MORRIS

H.M.S. "Hermes"

v.

A. B. BENNETT

H.M.S. "Witherington"

and

10 Round Contest:

A. B. EWING

H.M.S. "Hermes"

v.

STOKER EVANS

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## METHODISM.

### FAMILY GATHERING IN HONG KONG.

#### DATE, TIME & PLACE.

To all Methodists in the Colony of Hong Kong.

Dear Fellow Methodists.—By the courtesy of the Editor, I am taking this opportunity to give you a special personal invitation to, and urging you to attend the Methodist Family Gathering which is to take place at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, on Wednesday, April 20, an advertisement of which appears in another part of the paper.

Those of you who are unable to be regularly with us will have an opportunity of meeting old friends and recalling and rejoicing in many personal memories and associations, and we shall all be again reminded of that great common heritage which is bearing such abundant fruit to-day in closer comradeship and co-operation in Christian Service.

The invitation extends, of course, to members and adherents of all the Methodist Churches, and greetings from various Presidents and Bishops in England, America and Australia have been sent to me specially for this gathering. Come and hear them and join us also in singing some of the old Methodist hymns our fathers loved.

With cordial greetings,

Yours faithfully,

(Rev.) J. C. Knight Anstey,

(Wesleyan Naval & Military Chaplain, Sailors' & Soldiers' Home, Wanchai Wesleyan Church).

No. 11, Broadwood Road,

Hong Kong, April 16.

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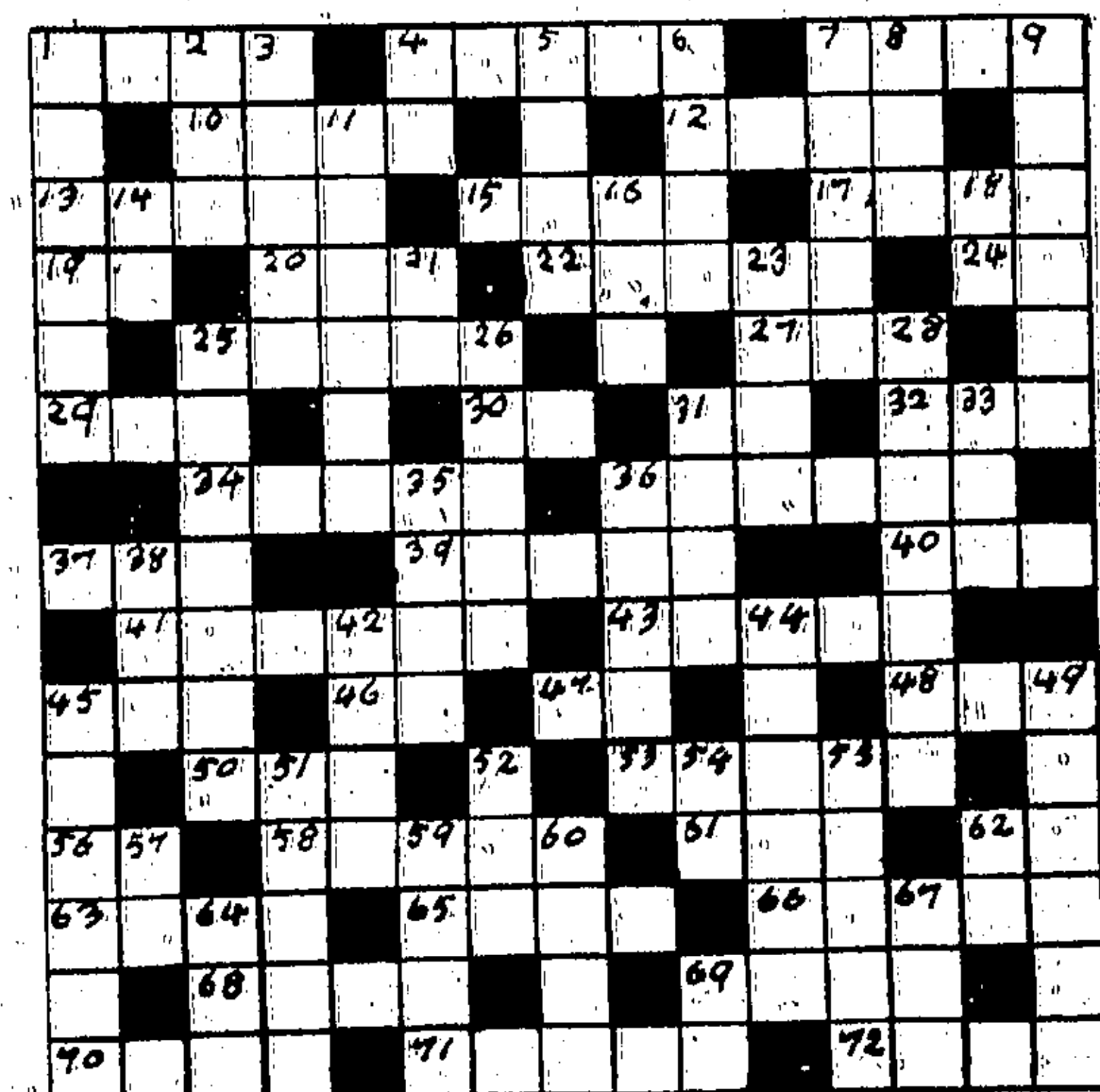
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1. The PRIZES in this competition are AWARDED STRICTLY on MERIT.
2. Each solution sent in must be made on the coupon cut from the "China Mail." Any number of solutions may be sent in.
3. An entry fee of fifty cents must accompany each coupon. Three entries, however, may be sent in together for one dollar. Letters sent through the post must not contain coins as they will not be delivered by the Post Office.
4. No entry will be considered under any circumstances whatsoever, unless entry money for each solution is enclosed.
5. Entries must reach the office of the "China Mail" not later than the time and date for closing announced on the coupon.
6. No responsibility is accepted for loss or delay in the post. All letters should be registered and/or sealed.
7. The prize of \$50 must be won and will be awarded for an all correct or nearest correct solution. In the event of ties the \$50 will be divided. No competitor may win more than one share of the prize in each competition.
8. The coupon must not be defaced in any way. All attempts must be in plain block letters and legible.
9. The Editor's decision will be final and binding in all matters of dispute, and he reserves the right to enter into Correspondence regarding the Competition.
10. Solutions will be published with the results, in this paper, every Thursday following the Closing Date.
11. Coupons will be kept for four days after the results of the competition have been published.
12. All letters must be addressed, "China Mail" Cross-words, c/o "China Mail" Offices, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.
13. No member of the staff of the "China Mail" will be allowed to compete.
14. Solutions are held under sealed cover and in no way will be opened until the close of the competition.



To "China Mail" Cross-Words,"

c/o "China Mail" Offices,

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DEAR SIR,

I agree to abide by your rules, and I enclose.....

for.....solution (s) which are attached.

Name.....

Address.....

[Please Write in Block Letters.]

CLOSING DATE FOR COUPONS, MONDAY, APRIL 18.

[Coupons received at the "China Mail" Office after mid-day on Monday will not be included in the competition.]

Clues Across.

1. To bound.

2. Dainty food.

3. To start for.

4. A number of people.

5. To understand.

6. Decolt.

7. Well known city before Tientsin.

8. A game played with a club and ball.

9. Great Northern (initials).

10. To produce an effect.

11. To tear.

12. AA (actual).

13. Confident expectation.

14. Possessive pronoun.

15. To put on.

16. Royal Engineer (abbrev.).

17. C. S. (actual).

18. To unite.

19. A Mediterranean island.

20. Those who "rate."

21. A smart blow.

22. A northern sea-duck.

23. IMA (actual).

24. Pertains to the middle.

25. Noise made by a hinge.

26. Title for a man.

27. ND (actual).

28. TU (actual).

29. A tree.

30. A well known quadruped.

31. Young rabbits.

32. Rail transport (initials).

33. A room in the roof.

34. A loud noise.

35. In that degree.

36. Initials of the Order of Buffaloes.

37. A freehold estate.

38. Not easily broken.

39. Slang for a silly fellow.

40. To strike.

41. Later in time.

42. A small hole in a wall.

#### Clues Down.

1. Uneven.

2. MCI (actual).

3. Pertaining to the poles.

4. Church of England (abbrev.).

5. Russian Emperor.

6. To stupefy.

7. Nimble.

8. Fast.



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From Hong Kong.  
M.V. "ESQUILINO" Sails on or about 3rd May.  
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M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails on or about 28th June.

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\* SHINYO MARU Sunday, 3rd May, at Noon.  
\* SIBERIA MARU (calls Keelung) Sunday, 16th May, at 10 a.m.  
\* Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.  
ANYO MARU Thursday, 28th April, at Noon.  
HOKUYO MARU Wednesday, 8th June.

MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM via Ports.  
KATORI MARU Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.  
ATSUTA MARU Saturday, 7th May.  
KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 21st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.  
AKI MARU Saturday, 23rd April, at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.  
TOBA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.  
LISBON MARU Thursday, 5th May.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.  
DAKAR MARU (calls Saigon) Sunday, 15th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.  
KANAGAWA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.  
TOTTORI MARU Wednesday, 27th April.  
RANGUN MARU Saturday, 30th April.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.  
MORIKA MARU Sunday, 1st May.  
PENANG MARU Thursday, 21st April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
MISHIMA MARU Saturday, 23rd April.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
MURORAN MARU (Moji direct) Sunday, 17th April.  
HAKONE MARU Monday, 13th April, at 10 a.m.  
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AMAZONE	B	11th May	25th April
CHENUNEAUX	A	25th May	10th May
ATHOS	A	8th Apr.	24th May
DARTAGNAN	A	2nd Apr.	7th June
ANGERS	B	2nd Apr.	1st June
PORTHOS	A	6th May	5th July

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## SHIPPING SECTION.

## NAVAL CHANGES.

## COMMAND OF BATTLESHIP "RODNEY."

Forthcoming appointments announced by the Admiralty include the name of the first commanding officer for the new battleship "Rodney." Captain H. K. Kitson has been selected to command this ship during her trials and on commissioning for service. She is due for completion in August next. The "Adventure," the new cruiser-minelayer which is to relieve the "Princess Margaret" in the Atlantic Fleet, will have Captain P. E. Parker as her first chief executive officer. Captain F. T. E. Tower, Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance since August, 1924, has been appointed to command the "Curaco," and as Flag Captain and Chief Staff Officer to Rear-Admiral F. Larkins, who succeeds Rear-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly in command of the 2nd Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, on May 16. Captain J. F. Somerville, late Director of the Signal Department, will command the "Barham," and as Flag Captain and Chief Staff Officer to Vice-Admiral J. D. Kelly, on that officer succeeding Vice-Admiral Sir Michael H. Hodges, in command of the 1st Battle Squadron and as Second in Command, Mediterranean. The battle-cruiser "Hood" will receive a new captain on May 21, when Captain W. F. French takes the place of Captain Reinold, and assumes duty as Flag Captain and Chief of Staff to Rear-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, the newly-appointed Rear-Admiral Commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet. With effect from May 16, the Hon. E. B. S. Bingham, V.C., becomes Chief of Staff and Maintenance Captain to the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Manila on April 12, at 8 a.m., left that port on April 13, at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong to-day at 9 a.m.  
The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" left Singapore for this port on April 12, at 6 a.m., with the outward mails, and is due here to-day, at about 5 p.m.  
The P. & O. s.s. "Jeypore" left Singapore for this port on April 10, at 4 p.m., with the outward mails, and is due here to-day, at about 6 p.m.  
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Yokohama on April 8, and is due at Vancouver tomorrow.  
The B. I. s.s. "Janus" left Kobe for this port on April 13, a.m., and is due here on April 19, p.m.  
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" (Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R.) will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on April 20.  
The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on April 9, and is due here on April 29.

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "Chenonceau" are informed that all claims must be sent in to the Agent before Friday, April 22.

## DOVER PATROL.

## LONG-DELAYED INVENTIONS CLAIM.

The Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors (Mr. Justice Tomlin presiding) sat in camera in mail week, but as soon as the members had taken their seats Mr. Albert Close rose and addressed the court.  
Mr. Justice Tomlin: Do you want to make an application?  
Mr. Close: Yes, my lord. I represent the Dover Patrol and other naval patrol skippers, inventors of the "U" boats nets.  
Mr. Justice Tomlin: Well, we can't have a speech from you; what is your application?  
Mr. Close: We understand the Commission is about to close down before the claims of the skippers are heard.  
Mr. Justice Tomlin: I haven't heard anything about closing down. I understand that the alleged inventions were in 1914, and that the claims have been before the Admiralty only during the past few weeks. I don't think there is much reason for complaint of delay in that.  
Mr. Close: We have been trying for years to have the matter dealt with, and have been waiting nearly five weeks for a date to be fixed for the hearing of Captain Souter's claim. Your lordship's assurance that the Commission is not closing down will satisfy me.  
Mr. Close then left the court.

## PASSENGER LIST.

## DEPARTURES.

First-class passengers sailed from Hong Kong on April 16 by the "President Jackson" for Shanghai, Japan and Seattle included:—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tallack, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. and Miss J. M. Garbett, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. the Misses S. and E., and Mr. N. Wharton, Mrs. A. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. O. Brieo, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Edwards, Mrs. Dea Shee, Mrs. Wong Yee, Mrs. Ng Shun-cum, Mr. Jew Sin, Mr. Cheung Ngou-sun, Mr. Tom Gar-gun, Mr. Young Tin-ye, Mr. Lee Young, Mr. Soo Hoo-yung, Mr. Woo Mow-sing, Mr. H. M. Smith, Mr. E. F. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. A. Col. E. H. Plekwood, C.M.G., Mrs. C. Hardman, Mrs. A. N. Macdonald, Mr. J. O. Donnell, Rev. C. Macquie, Mr. J. O. Madan, Mr. W. Murrat, Col. J. M. Boyd, Mrs. B. McLeod, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Mrs. Bol, Mr. Wong Fung-yi, Mr. Wang Hai-man, Dr. Y. E. Wang, Mr. K. Stoud, Mrs. M. C. Lee, Mr. C. L. Chu, Mr. S. Y. Tong, Mr. A. C. Rozario, Mr. F. A. Holabauch, Miss B. Thompson, Mr. Leung Wing-sun, Mr. K. M. Chap, Mr. E. F. Macle, Mr. T. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kim, Mr. T. G. Brady, Mrs. B. How, Mr. Chan Kwong-hon, Mr. William Young, Mr. W. K. Chung, Mrs. Frank Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Siu Ngo-si, Mr. Lo Sik-sam, Mr. Y. Y. Li, Mr. J. Soriano, Mrs. M. C. Chan, Mrs. Y. T. Chan, Mrs. C. Y. Chan, Mrs. Loy Chang, the Misses Yung, Mr. H. T. Yung, Mr. H. S. Yung, Mr. R. M. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Otis, Mr. D. A. Walliser, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Lo Kan, Mr. and Mrs. Chow Lun-p6, Mr. C. F. Aviet, Mr. and Mrs. Kan Yak-kai, Mr. H. W. Garber, Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, Mrs. C. S. Williams.

## A JUTLAND ECHO.

## QUESTIONS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

## BATTLE SIGNALS.

London, March 14.  
A controversy arising out of Mr. Winston Churchill's comments on the battle of Jutland and Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas's rejoinder that he, with the Fifth Battle Squadron, was unable to follow Lord Beatty's battle cruisers when they turned towards the Germans on May 31, 1916, because Admiral Beatty's signals had not reached him, cropped up in the House of Commons.  
Commander Bellairs (Unionist) asked for details of the signals recorded on Admiral Evan-Thomas's flagship "Barham" that day.  
The First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. W. C. Bridgeman) replied that the signal referred to in pages 12 and 106 of the official narrative of Jutland was recorded in the "Barham's" signal log as having been received at 2.30 in the afternoon by searchlight from the "Lion": "Take up position now to form submarine screen when course is altered to S.S.E." The executive signal to turn is recorded in the "Barham's" signal log as having been received at 2.37 p.m., by flag from the "Lion": "Alter course" leaders together, remainder in succession to S.S.E., speed 22 knots.  
Between those times the "Barham" signalled to her own destroyers at 2.34 p.m.: "Take up station for screen on altering course to S.S.E."  
This signal appears in the log of the flotilla-leader "Fearless."

## GERMAN LINES PROSPERITY.

The report of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, popularly known as the Hapag, shows the triumphant recovery of an undertaking which seemed to have been shattered by the war and the financial chaos which followed it.  
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S.S. "ELKRIDGE" April 27.  
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EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 1	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 19
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 22	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 11	July 15	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2

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## O. S. K.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.  
ALASKA MARU Monday, 18th April.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Capetown.  
LA PLATA MARU Friday, 6th May.  
(calling Port Elizabeth).  
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.  
HONOLULU MARU (calling Penang) Thursday, 10th April.  
CELEBES MARU Wednesday, 4th May.  
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE—Via Singapore and Colombo.  
MEXICO MARU Sunday, 1st May.  
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.  
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 27th April.  
BANGKOK—Via Saigon.  
KOHMO MARU Saturday, 29th April.  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
ALABAMA MARU (From Shanghai) Friday, 6th May.  
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.  
TAIKWA MARU Tuesday, 26th April.  
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.  
ARGON MARU (From Shanghai) Friday, 15th April.  
TIENSIN VI TSINGTAU  
CHUKWA MARU Middle of April.  
JAPAN-PORTS  
ANDES MARU Sunday, 17th April.  
ALTAI MARU Friday, 18th May.  
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.  
KAIJO MARU Sunday, 17th April, 11 a.m.  
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.  
KOTSU MARU Thursday, 21st April, 10 a.m.  
TAKAO & KEELUNG  
KOHOKU MARU (direct to Takao) Thursday, 14th April.  
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M.S. "AFRIKA"	12th June	
M.S. "MALAYA"	10th July	

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### MARRIAGE.

RUSSELL VEINERMAN. — On  
April 9, 1927, at Shanghai,  
Dina Veinerman, of Shanghai,  
to Maurice Asher Russell, of  
Kobe, Japan.

Hong Kong, Saturday, April 16, 1927.

### A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

If certain Labour leaders are to be regarded as representative, there is still a section of the British public which considers the despatch of troops to China as indicating a desire on the part of the Government to precipitate a crisis from which Britain, presumably, would be able to reap some material advantage. Apart from the many indications the Government has given of its friendly attitude, and the practical expression it has given of its expressed willingness to co-operate in any change or modification of status which will be to the ultimate benefit of China, there are common sense and the economic factors which show how absurd and unfounded are the allegations of Labour leaders and others who choose to construe the Government's protective measures taken as being indicative of a hostile and militant attitude.

One such common-sense factor was stressed by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, in an address at a Unionist women's delegate conference at the Kingsway Hall when he said: "We have not sent out troops with the idea of conquering China. Four hundred million spread out over a vast country like China are not conquered by a division of British troops. We sent the troops out to give protection to our nationals in Shanghai and I hope they will be able to give that protection." The economic factor disproving the suggestions of our militant intentions in China is no less obvious. Our interest in China is to continue the trade which is good for China and good for ourselves—good for us from the point of view of those whose employment depends upon the power to sell the goods among the Chinese. There are thousands of people in Britain whose whole daily bread depends on the continuation of trade with China. Britain at the present moment is still faced with the grave problem of unemploy-

ment. Yet Labour extremists, who should be the first to assist in the solution of this problem, are advocating partizanship in a civil war in China which is increasing chaotic conditions and preventing the free play of the economic factors of supply and demand in respect of over four hundred million people who are normally the purchasers of enormous quantities of goods manufactured in Europe and America.

When the Prime Minister received a deputation last month urging him to give women the Parliamentary vote at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Baldwin was reported to have stated that he had never heard the case so well stated or from so many points of view, and he promised to make an announcement on the subject before Easter. We now learn that women are to receive adult franchise without reservation as to age or other qualifications applying to them alone before. There will doubtless be some who feel sensitive as to the electoral "fitness" of young women, and in this connection it is interesting and somewhat ironic that almost coincident with the Government's change of policy regarding women's franchise, the well-known Russian writer, Ludovici, has published a somewhat scathing indictment of modern woman and her intellectual capacities.

Ludovici claims in the course of this indictment that women never really leave the child-stage of development—"they mature more quickly than men, but only go half the distance!" To talk of a natural equality between men and women is, in his opinion, nonsense—"the sexes cannot go forward hand in hand towards mutual salvation, one or the other has got to lead and direct. And if that leader and director be a woman, beware of the downfall of that civilisation whose male weakness has encouraged her to leave her proper sphere." Few of us would go the whole way with Mr. Ludovici. In the case of the franchise, the results of its extension to the restricted number of women who had the vote before, certainly did not justify his dire forebodings. Once the franchise was reformed to include women, there seems no reason why it should stop short in a greater degree than in the case of men. If there are brought within the wider franchise "ignorant" women voters, they will probably neutralise equally "ignorant" voters among the men!

To the benefit of their health and their value as working citizens, the energetic minded amongst old and young alike in Great Britain this week have been revelling in an extra hour for recreation, due to the commencement of "Summer Time," provided for in the Daylight Saving Bill. The advantages derived from the scheme since its inception have been so widely appreciated that some time ago one heard of the inauguration of a movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of the inventor. When "daylight saving" was suggested

locally, it was claimed that its introduction would be attended with greater inconvenience than is the case at home. Loss of business for Exchange banks would follow any such move, it was stated owing to other Far Eastern ports adhering to standard time for the 120° E meridian—the difficulty does not seem insuperable if the responsible authorities at such ports would make the change simultaneously.

There was even less to be said for the attitude of certain race-horse owners who objected to any such measure owing to the early hour which would be necessitated for exercising! There are, of course, difficulties in the matter of early rising of children to attend school, but it seems to be the consensus of opinion in countries that have adopted "daylight saving" that the adaptation of the child's sleeping hours has proved beneficial rather than prejudicial to its health. The most vital reason for a more general adaptation here of Summer Time is the extra hour given to youths who, when not able to get away from office in time to participate in out-door recreation, drift anywhere and everywhere in the interval, often drinking far more than is good for their health or for their pockets. There are already one or two firms, whose working hours are from 8.30 to 4.30, which is a measure of "Summer Time." Unanswerable arguments have yet to be adduced against extension to all firms by means of a Summer Time measure.

### A UNION?

NOT FOR US, SAY SING-SONG GIRLS.

A MEETING THAT FLOPPED.

Certain Chinese loafers of Shanghai, witnessing the formation of this union and that union, elected to do a little unionising of their own, remarks the "Shanghai Times." The loafers decided on what they considered a master move when it comes to unionising. They would form a union of sing-song girls. Forthwith representatives went out and the word was passed in sing-song circles. Hundreds of girls were invited to be present at the initial meeting. They were told that it would be in their interest to be present; that a powerful move would be made for righting wrongs, for the uplifting of sing-song girls and the freedom of the seas, to say nothing of other well-sounding promises calculated to inspire the sing-song girls. The loafers begged and borrowed enough money to hire a hall. They rented chairs, announced the time of the meeting and settled down to await the coming of the girls, whose salvation was assured through the noble efforts of the loafers. The time of the meeting arrived, but not the girls. An hour passed and two girls timidly entered. Three more came a few minutes later. That was all. The visioned hundreds did not materialise and the meeting was a flop. The loafers are sadder now—sadder and wiser.

### AT THE QUEEN'S.

RETURN OF "THE BIG PARADE"

Large houses at the Queen's yesterday attended the return visit of "The Great Parade" the great war-film produced in America and dealing with aspects of the Great War from the point of view of the American troops. Although War and all its horrors is the central theme, considerable humour is provided by "Mike" and "Slim" and Jim, the trio whose spheres in normal times are wide apart but whom a common cause has thrown together. The devotion of Jim and Maslinde, their separation and final reunion also serves as a relief from the fearfulness of war as it is waged about the little French farm house. Patrons should remember that the length of the film necessitates the cancelling of the 7-15 performance and that the revised times are 2-30 and 5-15. "The Great Parade" is on again to-night.

At Canton, on March 13, Sir Austin Chamberlain, received, Ex-  
cuse me, Mr. Kung-tsen, of Shanghai  
University, and chief editor of the  
"Shik Pao," who wished for a statement on British policy in China, which Sir Austin gave him.

## MAN OF IRON WILL.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's  
Motives.

WHY HE OPPOSES THE "REDS."

(By "Li Chung-yin.")

From what is generally known of General Chiang Kai-shek, it may be taken that he will seize the first possible opportunity to beat down the opposition facing him in his own Party. The same might be said, to a lesser degree, of his opponents, whose efforts are subject to the military backing they can rely upon. Hankow's Communist politicians may have other means of furthering their policy, but actual fighting strength is what really counts. That the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief is a man of iron will is usually agreed. When he was only a 2nd grade staff officer in the Revolutionary Army under the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen—Chang Kwing-ming being then Commander-in-Chief—Chiang Kai-shek preferred separation from Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a comparatively insignificant position which carried no executive power with it. More than once did he leave the Kuomintang fold in Kwangtung because his counsels were not accepted.

Intrigue Worse Than War?

Not so when he held his own command. When he was nominally commandant of the Whampoa Cadet Academy, he "brought pressure to bear" on possible rivals. Even history may not be able to tell why Dr. C. C. Wu and Wang Ching-wai, of the politicians, and General Hsu Shung-chi of the army officers, were forced to leave Canton.

Two successive developments in the present Civil War lead one to think that General Chiang Kai-shek attaches more importance to the "Extremists" intrigue than to the danger from the Northern Armies. First of all, we have the Fengtien (and Shanghai) hordes hurriedly vacating Shanghai, Nanking, and Hankow, without any show of a fight. True, the Cantonese broke in at one or more of the weak points in the line defended by Marshal Sun Chuan-feng; but that was not enough to bring about a wholesale retreat from Pukow, on the north bank of the Yangtze.

Possible Coincidence.

Observers were then prepared to believe that an understanding had been arrived at between Chiang Kai-shek and Fengtien—or rather Peking—by which the Yangtze River was to be observed as the natural dividing line.

The Nationalists stoutly deny an alliance. The better to give lie to the gossips, they pursue the Northerners for some distance across the great waterway. Without making a preliminary stand, the Northern forces drive southward again, not even needing to secure a foothold whence to spring off. Still more unexpectedly, the Cantonese fall back rapidly—but only until they reach the Yangtze again.

It may only be a coincidence, but the cumulative result of all this is that with the exception of a strategic bridgehead extending up from Hankow into Hupeh province (in central China), the Nationalists have now confined themselves to the south of the Yangtze. Momentous Changes Foreshadowed. If Chiang Kai-shek is carrying out his part of the alleged agreement, he is doing so at a sacrifice. And it is only logical to look for a cogent reason for this concession on his part.

News about the very apparent cleavage in the Kuomintang ranks consists largely of unconfirmed reports, conflicting rumours and conjectures; but though the situation, in both its political and military aspects—and the "political" is intentionally placed before the "military"—is obscure, there are a few facts which foreshadow the coming about of momentous changes in the near future.

In Canton, Chiang Kai-shek tolerated the Labour agitators because he needed the Radicals then to "play them off" against the Conservatives and vice versa.

Man for Himself.

To-day, his name is one to conjure with among the Chinese, and he is not likely to change his position.

Never has he been a Moderate, a Rightist or an anti-Red in the accepted form of these misnomers. Essentially and always, he is a man for himself, firmly believing that he alone can put China on her feet, in the interests of the greatest number, and with the assistance of subordinates who will subdue their personal ambitions to the one great aim.

As other observers have pointed out, even before the Cantonese advance to Hankow the Soviet leaders in Moscow were publicly discussing the danger which threatened the Chinese revolution "from the quarter of the 'bourgeois element' in Chinese Nationalism."

They believed the hold of Borodin and his Bolshevik associates upon the Left Wing of the party to be firm; but they foresaw a movement among the more moderate Chinese Nationalists to rid themselves of the Russians and to repudiate the political doctrines with which they were seeking to infect the whole party.

Avoiding the Hankow Mob.

It is known that the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the party, fixed for March 1, did not take place on account of General Chiang Kai-shek's refusal to agree to its assembling at Hankow.

In that city the Communist element of the Committee would have had the support of the same dangerous mob that was headed on by Borodin and Sun Fo, to the attack upon the British Consulate; and this might have intimidated the Moderates and prevented their openly asserting their position. Chiang Kai-shek declined to attend a meeting held in such circumstances, and since the Left Wing declined to attend on any other basis the whole arrangement fell to the ground.

Chiang's View on Communism. There followed immediately a violent outburst of denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek on the part of the Extremists, who hold the director of their own party's fighting effort up to execration as a traitor and as a "militarist" no better than their arch-enemy in the North, Chang Tso-lin.

The general, on his side, came out with a definite and vehement attack upon Communism in a speech at Nanchang, where he declared that the adoption of that system would be fatal to China.

He has given point to this political utterance by ordering that foreigners must be treated with consideration by his troops; and he has, in fact, fulfilled the expectation that he would be forced by events to take sides with the Moderates of the Nationalist party against those who have from the first made as their watchwords the Communist revolution and the expulsion by violence of the foreigner in China.

Canton—And Now.

Hankow's first direct challenge was in the form of those elections at the Kuomintang conference, which, in effect, transferred the command of all the Nationalist forces from Chiang Kai-shek to the Military Council. This, however, has only been done "on paper."

The General's answer has been to come out openly against the Communists, by forbidding their propaganda in Shanghai under pain of severe penalties; by curbing the mischievous elements among the Shanghai labour unions, by disarming them, without any show of a fight, and by even shooting down agitators.

Now that the strike and boycott at Canton are over, it is interesting to recall that Chiang Kai-shek did not take these risks then. When the strike had been in existence only a few months, an "unofficial" peace delegate of the merchant class declared emphatically (at a public meeting in the Chinese Merchants' Club, Hong Kong) that General Chiang Kai-shek was not a Communist. Reading between the lines of his speech to-day, one is tempted to think that Chiang Kai-shek would have taken similar measures then if he had the opportunity to do so—and if there had been an imperative necessity in his own interests for such steps.

Significance for Foreigners. This impending trial of strength within the Nationalist Party is of supreme significance for all foreign communities in China. It concerns their safety, and since it involves the triumph or the failure of the attempt to fasten Communism upon China, it concerns also the future of Chinese commerce.

The agents of the Soviet make the expulsion of foreigners one of their main planks. Because Chiang Kai-shek will not give the Communists the licence they wish, the Red saintlet is flogged down at him. Because the Communists are obstructive from his own point of view—putting it no higher—Chiang Kai-shek will oppose them as far as he can. In principle, therefore, he will be against persecution of foreigners.

Looking After Canton. Mr. Eugene Chan's position is different. As acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, he owes his appointment mainly to General Chiang Kai-shek. Through the Nationalist Government having been set up at Wu-Han (which has since become the Communist centre) his actions must be governed to a great extent by the counsels of those colleagues nearest him.

Being closer to Hong Kong, Canton looms largely in the local "play them off" against the Conservatives and vice versa. General Li Chai-sum (commander-in-chief of Kwangtung) went to Shanghai expressly to obtain definite instructions from Chiang Kai-shek with regard to dealing with the Extremists. His consultations in Shanghai have been followed by the reception of orders to preserve the peace. Demonstrators have been forbidden to use Shahe (facelike) and strict vigilance is to be maintained.

Mr. Li Chai-sum is a staunch supporter of Canton, Fukien and Chekiang to other loyal subordinates, and he is going to make himself master of the situation.

### VACCINATION RETURNS.

The number of Chinese vaccinated free of charge by members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, up to and including Wednesday, April 13, was:—  
Chinese Y.M.C.A. Division 2,724;  
King's College Division 3,687;  
Railway Division 4,327;  
Infantry Division 5,324;  
Rowland Division 23,100;  
St. Joseph's College 5,766;  
Victoria Hospital 195;  
Mongkok Division 5,766;  
Nursing Division 73;  
Shaikwan Division 4,401;  
Up Long Division 41—Total 76,008.



## CANTON FIGHTING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Ting Yuen headquarters and they came in for their share of the attention.

In the city, the Moderates raided guilds claiming to be branches of unions in Hong Kong, but few arrests were made as only the caretakers were in possession.

## Shameen's Gates Closed.

Great attention was paid to the safety of foreigners. It is stated that General Li Chai-shun had requested the Consuls to close the gates on the French and British bridges and that no unauthorized person be allowed to enter the Settlement without a special permit from the city police.

Shameen's gates were shut but there was no other sign of extraordinary defence measures. Residents were confined to Shameen and were, therefore, not embroiled in the fighting.

Honam, that part of Canton on the south of the River, was not involved as the Labour and Communist activities are mostly in the city.

## RIVAL UNIONS.

Mechanics Assist Authorities in the Raid.

Canton's population remained indoors yesterday morning as conditions akin to the martial law prevailed. Companies of soldiers moved rapidly about the city in different directions. Regiments guarding the heights surrounding the north of Canton city and those posted at the various approaches from the interior were called out to prevent possible reinforcements reaching the Communists.

According to rumour, the authorities were not unprepared for the offence of the Farmers' Corps joining the conflict as these are suspected of being in alliance with the Leftist Unions.

On the other hand, the Rightist Unions actually assisted the Government in the raids, one union (that of the engineers and mechanics) being reported as having taken an active part in disarming some railwaymen.

## Ships Cut Off.

Loading their rifles in the street while machine guns were brought up the main roads, each platoon of the troops made an impressive display in public.

Along the Bund, the "Peace Protection Corps" guarded the various streets leading to the wharves of the ships due to sail for Hong Kong.

At the Customs House, intending passengers were turned back. A few foreigners got through to the Steamboat Co.'s "Taishan" which only had about 80 Chinese when she left, these having gone on board very early. The "Sai On" had much fewer passengers than usual and it was the same with the "Paul Beau".

The "Paul Beau" is a little further down the Bund and the guards were not so numerous there. At any rate, a small batch of passengers boarded her just before she left the wharf and they were the objects of great suspicion by the Moderates.

When these three boats arrived in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon, they were all subjected to a rigorous search but nothing was found.

In addition to the vigilance on land, the Government severed communication by the river.

Naval Arm As Well.

One Nationalist gunboat, with her pom-pom and small guns cleared, sailed slowly up and down the harbour but did not have to go into action. Conditions on the water were similar to those on shore. Except for one or two sampans, all native craft were tied up till about 10 a.m.

The stopping of the harbour ferries is further evidence of the scheme of isolation which the authorities set up to cut off all avenues of escape.

Tens of large tow-boats, each with hundreds of ordinary passengers from up-country places, were all turned back by the gunboat so that nobody could land.

Two armed launches, each with a pom-pom and machine guns, crossed the river to Fati where the opposing sides fired at each other till 9 a.m. The Nationalist Naval forces were distinguished by a white flag.

## 500 Arrests.

Police took charge of two Leftist papers in the city. The Nam Kwan theatre in the southern suburb and the "Star" cinema were commandeered by the Government and converted into detention camps. A semi-official estimate places the number of arrests at 500.

First reports indicate that about thirty men were killed in the fighting and about seventy wounded, while the Moderates had twenty casualties. Arrests

followed throughout the day and the situation was still tense at night although the main objective has been achieved and the Government has come into possession of about a thousand firearms of all descriptions.

Communist prisoners were marched through the streets in batches ranging from tens to fifties, all showing signs of hard handling. With their hands tied with ropes and bound together in chains they were escorted by the men with white armlets to jail.

## OBJECT CLEAR.

Foreigners Not Involved in the Trouble.

Every indication points to yesterday's developments as being entirely dissociated from anti-foreignism.

The three morning boats all fly the British flag. Passengers were intercepted but the motive could be plausibly seen. The authorities wished to prevent suspected persons getting away and there may have been another reason. From a reliable source, the "China Mail" gathers that the Canton detectives had learned of a nefarious plot whereby the Communists were prepared to stir up trouble on the boats—should they have had to flee—and thereby cause complications.

## Good News for Chinese.

At any rate the Police Commissioner sent word down to the "Taishan" that she was to leave her wharf at once and, accordingly, the boat cleared half an hour before the time, the others following suit.

When the up-going ships arrived they berthed without interference and the passengers landed.

The China Navigation "Fat-shan" was the only night-boat down. She carried a full complement, including an unusually large number of foreigners. The majority were Germans from Tung Shan but they did not have the appearance of refugees.

In view of further anti-Communist action at Shanghai, Hong Kong Chinese of all classes were very pleased last night to hear of the blow at the Canton Labour Unions.

## LATER NEWS.

Machine-Guns Used Against Strikers.

A special state of martial law has been declared in Canton, with Commander Chien Ta-chun as Provisional Magistrate.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of 400 leading Communist agitators and several notorious "Reds" were apprehended.

Machine-guns were used against the "Hong Kong-Canton Strike headquarters" at Tung Yuen, which happened to be the first place rushed by the Moderates. When the pickets challenged the troops by opening fire, the regulars deployed and advanced under cover of machine-guns. Rifles, revolvers and Mausers were seized and nearly all those on the pickets arrested.

Whampoa Cadets Disarmed.

The heaviest fighting was at Shek-wai-long, the Canton terminus of the railway to Samshui, some distance further up the river than Shameen.

In fact, all the railway unions put up resistance as each has its own volunteer protection corps.

At Ying Tung, outside the North Gate, Whampoa Cadets over a company strong are stated to have been disarmed.

A few civil officials, some military officers and a number of undergraduates of one university were among those rounded up.

Communist Literature.

Large quantities of incriminating literature and pamphlets fell into the Government's hands. One document, said to have been printed in thousands, was tantamount to instructions to the Communists to rush a police station.

In the safe of one house that was raided was found a small arsenal including Luger pistols, several thousands of dollars and a big batch of papers.

One police station had the appearance of being in a state of siege. Temporary barricades were thrown up at the entrance and around the building and scouts maintained touch with outposts at good distance out.

Telegraphic censorship is still in force, only official and military messages being accepted. The city telephone service was also controlled during the coup.

No Demonstration To-day?

There is very little likelihood of the postponed mass demonstration being carried out to-day. The objects of a procession—with Nationalist orders not to pass near Shameen—were to celebrate the captures of Shanghai and Nanking and to vent alleged grievances against the foreigners. Postponement had been brought about by Moderate influences, the date being fixed for to-day. No anxiety is felt in Canton now as to the outcome.

Evidence secured by the authorities points overwhelmingly to inspiration from Hankow and also from Moscow, being largely connected with the proposed demonstration and with the plots against the Kuangtung Government.

The General Labour Congress of Canton was among the guilds

## NANKING OUTRAGES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Thirty-six foreign men-of-war are now at Hankow, viz. eleven British, thirteen Japanese, three French, seven American and two Italian.

Nationalists for Nanking.

A Nationalist News agency message from Hankow asserts that the Nationalist Government and the Nationalist Party are proceeding to Nanking "to direct military operations in a drive to Tientsin, their move also having as its motive their desire to deal with the Powers regarding the Nanking incident expeditiously and on the spot."—Reuter.

## STEAMER INCIDENT.

British Naval Guard's Timely Appearance.

Chinkiang, April 15.

A British Naval guard made a timely appearance when Chinese search parties attempted to board a British river steamer on its arrival here and the Chinese withdrew without any friction being caused.—British Naval Wireless.

Japanese Leave Wuhu.

Wuhu, April 15.

All Japanese remaining here are being evacuated.—British Naval Wireless.

Combing Out Reds.

Shanghai, April 15.

General Chiang Kai-shek's troops are continuing their movements to round up Communists in the Chinese city and environs.—British Naval Wireless.

Southern Ports Quiet.

Shanghai, April 15.

At Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow (ports along the central-southern coast) normal conditions prevail.—British Naval Wireless.

## SHANGHAI DEFENCE.

More U.S. Destroyers Leave Manila.

Manila, April 15.

The U.S. destroyers "Simpson" and "McCormack" have left for Shanghai.

The "Black Hawk" and "Mac-Leish" are leaving as soon as necessary repairs are completed. They will probably leave for Shanghai within two days.—Reuter.

## HOIHOW TROUBLE.

Small British Community Evacuated.

Hoihow, April 15.

H.M.S. "Marazion," which was despatched here at the request of the Consul owing to trouble, is returning to Hong Kong.

With the exception of the Harbour Master and the staff of Lamko Lighthouse, the small British community has been evacuated by the s.s. "Teian"—British Naval Wireless.

## SOLDIER'S ILLNESS.

A Troop Ship Puts Into Gibraltar.

Gibraltar, April 15.

The troop ship "Derbyshire," with the Second Scots Guards and the Second Welch Regiment, called here this morning, and after landing a private of the Welch Regiment who was suffering from pneumonia, left for China.—Reuter.

## EARLIER MESSAGES.

French Tribute to British Action.

Paris, April 14.

Britain's action in sending troops to Shanghai is praised by the "Echo de Paris" which says that it encouraged the foes of Communism in China to rally and turn on their enemies.

There are still many rocks ahead, but if the foreign settlements survive in China it will be to Downing Street that their gratitude is due.—Reuter.

French Policy.

London, April 14.

The "Manchester Guardian" describes France's policy in China as following the lead of Japan. It says that France believes Japan ultimately will be omnipotent in the Far East and France like Japan is reluctant to be embroiled unnecessarily with the Soviet.—Reuter.

Shanghai Consulate.

London, April 14.

In the House of Commons, replying to Miss Lawrence, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said that British troops were not employed to picket the Soviet Consulate in Shanghai and search all entering and leaving. He asked notice for the question as to whether there had been any consultation between the Chief of Police and the General in Command as he was unable to answer it without communicating with Shanghai.

Mr. Herbert Williams suggested that in view of the public importance of its contents, the memorandum on labour conditions in China just published officially should be issued at the price of one penny. Mr. Locker-Lampson promised to consider the matter.—Reuter.

## BOWLING GREEN.

PRAISE FOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF CLUB.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club was held at the Club House on Thursday under the presidency of Mr. J. S. McIntosh, others supporting him being Mr. D. Gow, Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. Lapsley, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. T. Farrell, Mr. C. Bond, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. D. Hazel, and Mr. W. Russell. There was a large attendance of members.

The Chairman referred to the sound financial position of the Club and the excellent years' record of working and sport, this being thanks to the interest and hard work of officials and Committee and the hearty co-operation of members.

Referring to the early days of Bowling in the Colony, the Chairman recalled the time when the game was introduced on a disused tennis court, opposite Observatory Villas. The gentlemen whom they had to thank for their efforts on behalf of the game in these early days were such men as W. Ramsay, A. Ritchie, A. Ewin, J. Kyles, E. C. Wilks, H. Schoolbrod, J. Allen, W. C. Jack and James Macdonald.

Referring to the Club's progress and its new building, the Chairman said they were largely indebted for the efficient manner in which the scheme had been put in hand and carried out, to the thorough work of Mr. Keith and Mr. Wylie, Mr. Gow and Mr. R. Lapsley.

Young Bowlers.

Congratulating the officers and Committee on the excellent report and statement of accounts, Mr. J. T. Dobbie referred to the increase of their young bowlers and attributed it to the special nights set apart at the beginning of last season for new players. The fruits of this admirable policy should be reaped in some measure during the ensuing season.

The Chairman, after other business had been proceeded with, remarked that it was their custom to call upon Mr. Lapsley to move a proposition.

Life Member Elected.

In proposing that Mr. W. Russell be elected a life member, Mr. Lapsley said he thought Mr. Russell was one of the oldest present. When he arrived in the Colony their was the first Club he joined, except for the Engineers' Institute, and he had spent more time at the Club than any other member. His skill as a bowler was well known to every bowler in the Colony, and although he left the fold two years ago it was for a good purpose, that of teaching a younger Club, and he thought Mr. Russell would come back before long.

Remarking that Mr. Russell was an old friend of his, Mr. Gow seconded and the motion was carried.

After thanking them for the honour bestowed upon him, Mr. Russell said he joined the Club in 1904, when it was not half the size which it was at the present, and they had only one bowling green. He thought that Mr. Ramsay, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was one of the leading men in those days, and looked after the green. When Mr. Ramsay gave the job up, he (Mr. Russell) took on the work, twenty years ago, and he had been looking after the greens ever since.

It had been a great pleasure to him to see the Club expand, both in the way of membership, and of acquiring more ground. He was sure that it was only because they wanted more ground, that their membership was not bigger than it was at present.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. Bond; Vice-President, Mr. B. Wylie; Hon.

Secretary, Mr. Allan Chapman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. P. Hedley; Committee, Messrs. W. Russell, R. Lapsley, D. Gow, D. Hazel, P. T. Farrell, D. Keith, and J. Hyde. The following were elected on the balloting committee: Messrs. S. Gray, Atkinson, A. W. Eastman, C. Hatt, T. Fergusson, D. Harvey and A. M. Holland.

Prizes for the forthcoming season were presented by the following: Mr. Bond, President, Mr. B. Wylie, Vice-President, Mr. P. T. Farrell, Mr. D. Gow, Mr. C. E. Ewens; Messrs. Hazel, and Fergusson; "Tyne's" Cup, Messrs. Henderson and Co.; "Canning Town" Cup, Messrs. Bond and Hatt; Captain Branch, Mr. Russell, Mr. Furslow, "Galloway" Cup, Messrs. Russell and Co.; "Ayrshire" Cup, Messrs. J. Dobbie and Co.; "Belfast" Cup, Messrs. R. J. Dixon and Co.; "Pross" Cup, Messrs. Wylie and Dobbie, Mr. J. H. Donithorne, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Mr. D. Harvey, "Dundee" Cup, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. Beach and the Bookmakers' Association; Messrs. Wylie and McLagan "Auld Reekie" Cup, Tennis, Messrs. J. B. Thompson and T. Fergusson.

## "SEEING" UNDERGROUND.

Saving Millions and Stopping Fraud.

Another chapter in the romance of man's search for the world's hidden mineral wealth is opened by recent developments in the method of "seeing underground" by electricity.

Research tests are now being made in Persia, and in some of our overseas Dominions, with a view to extending the application of this method in prospecting for oil, gold, copper, platinum, and other valuable minerals.

This harnessing of science to aid industry is expected to save millions by replacing costly boring methods, and at the same time it should also help to safeguard the investing public against wildcat prospecting schemes and the dangers of fraud.

## Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

April 16—Queen's Theatre: "The Big Parade."

April 16—World Theatre: "Charlie's Aunt."

April 16—Star Theatre: "Bread."

April 16—Sports.

April 16—Seventh tournament of the Hong Kong Bowling Assn. at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

April 16—Second Extra Race Meeting of Hong Kong Jockey Club, Race Course, Happy Valley.

April 18—Fancy dress carnival dance at Royal Engineers' Theatre, Wellington Barracks, 8.30 p.m.

April 20—Seventh bi-annual race for the "Trevelva" Trophy, commencing 4 p.m.

Meetings.

April 21—Second Meeting of China Light & Power Co., Ltd., 11.30 a.m.

April 23—Telephone Co.'s second annual meeting, at Exchange Bldg., 11 a.m.

April 25—Meeting of all Company Commanders and Officers at Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m. to discuss future training programme of the H.K.V.D. Corps.

Lammert's Auction.

April 20—At No. 30 Ashley Rd., Kowloon, valuable household furniture, 11 a.m.

"Jac" auction.

April 17—Opening of Tung Shan Hotel.

April 20—Great Methodist Rally at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, commencing at 6 p.m.

April 22—Practical demonstration on "Home Nursing" Matilda Hospital, 3.30 p.m.

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8 a.m. to 12 midnight.**

Mr. Justice Eve announced in the Chancery Division that the judges had decided upon a new form of oath by omitting from the existing formula the words "touching the matters in question," which often form a stumbling-block to witnesses, and in particular deaf witnesses. The oath as it now stands is as follows, the omitted words being given in parenthesis: I swear by Almighty God that the evidence I shall give (touching the matters in question), shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Yet another link between man and the ape is reported by the "Statesman" to have been discovered by Dr. Pilgrim, of the Indian Geological Survey, in Bilaspur State, in the Central Provinces. The palate and lower jaw of a fossil ape estimated to be a million years old have been found which possess certain characteristics differentiating them from those of any known fossil apes and indicating the possibility of a remote ancestor to man. Dr. Pilgrim states that India is the world's most fertile field for traces of the fossil ape, that the careful collection of material may probably result in the finding of complete skulls of anthropoid creatures, and that it is quite probable that among the fossil apes of India may be found the actual ancestor of primitive man.—"Central News."

**HONGKONG.**



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**THE CHINA JOURNAL**

# THE CHINA JOURNAL



## SPORTS SECTION

## STICKY WICKET.

## But Batsmen Get Runs At Kowloon.

## UNITED SERVICES LEADING.

The two-day cricket match between Kowloon C.C. and the United Services commenced yesterday on the K.C.C. ground.

When stumps were drawn the visitors had just passed the home team's first innings score, with five wickets in hand.

Batting first, Kowloon put up the respectable total of 180. A feature of their innings was the seventh wicket partnership of 84 runs between Goodwin (60) and Guest (33). Bruce played a polished innings for 50, timing the hits nicely and specialising in straight drives. The fielding of the United Services was of a high standard. E. F. Fincher fielded exceptionally well at cover-point for Kowloon.

Two Sixes.

For the United Services, Capt. Dobbie batted very well, being only eleven runs short of the century when he was smartly caught by Bevis in the country. During the course of his innings he lifted two balls out of the ground for sixes. Lt. Hunt and Lt. Tate contributed useful scores of 35 and 42 respectively.

The wicket began to dry up during the morning but a drizzle made it sticky later in the day. Batsmen had little to be thankful for but the bowlers were ineffective, not one taking any advantage from the pitch.

Scores at close of play:—  
Kowloon C.C.—1st Innings, 50.  
W. Bruce, c Tate, b Dobbie, 50.  
J. C. Lyle, c Garrett, b Reed, 0.  
L. A. R. Duncan, c Sturges, 0.  
b. Reed, 2.  
E. C. Fincher, c Dobbie, 19.  
b. Hall, 0.  
F. F. Fincher, b Dobbie, 0.  
F. Goodwin, st. "Fogden, b. Hall, 60.  
P. E. Lawrence, b Hall, 2.  
Capt. F. G. Bevis, run out, 1.  
W. G. Guest, b Garrett, 33.  
A. W. Smith, not out, 0.  
N. H. Ross, c Sturges, b Hall, 0.  
Extras, 43.  
Total, 180.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:  
O. M. R. W.  
Garrett, 12 3 28 1  
Reed, 10 2 31 2  
Hall, 9 1 40 4  
Dobbie, 13 5 38 2  
Shaw, 3 0 20 0

United Services—1st Innings.  
Lt. Hunt, R.M. (H.M.S. "Tamar"), c Duncan, b Bruce, 35.  
Pl. Lt. Brewerton, ("Hermes"), c Bevis, b Lyle, 2.  
Capt. A. G. Dobbie, (2nd/K.O.S.B.), c Bevis, b E. F. Fincher, 81.  
Lt. Tate ("Bruce"), c Sub., b E. F. Fincher, 42.  
Lt. Garrett ("Frobisher"), not out, 4.  
Lt. Dale ("Tamar"), b Lyle, 6.  
Comdr. Reed ("Frobisher"), not out, 0.  
Extras, 14.  
Total (for 5 wks.), 184.  
Lt. Sturges ("Hermes"), Surg. Comdr. Hall ("Maine"), Lt. Comdr. Shaw ("Tamar"), Mr. Gnr. Fogden (R.A.) to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:  
O. M. R. W.  
Goodwin, 8 0 29 0  
Lyle, 14 6 36 2  
Bruce, 8 0 38 1  
Ross, 2 0 20 0  
Guest, 3 0 27 0  
E. F. Fincher, 6 3 20 2

## TO-NIGHT'S BOXING.

An excellent programme has been arranged by Mr. J. Brook (manager) for the Hong Kong Boxing Association's tournament at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 to-night.

Stoker Norman Morris of H.M.S. "Hermes" is defending his title as welterweight champion of the Colony, in 15 rounds against Able Seaman Bennett of H.M.S. "Wetherington," a smart boxer who will be fighting his debut here.

Morris's shipmate, Able Seaman Ewin, is to go 10 rounds with another newcomer in Stoker Evans, the welter and middle champion of India. There is inter-connected interest between these two bouts, in addition to which there are also two other 10-round and one 6-round bouts.

## HAPPY VALLEY GOLF.

R. C. Wallace won the April qualifying competition of the Adamson Cup, played on the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club course at Happy Valley. His score was 92—less handicap 24—equalled 68.

Next best scores were those of C. A. Goldenberg 94 (21) 73; J. McBride 99 (20) 75; F. H. Glover 97 (18) 79.

## TIPS FOR TO-DAY.

## PONIES WHICH MAY PAY TO FOLLOW.

## 2ND EXTRA RACE MEETING.

[By "Patrol"]

Weather prospects do not look too good at the time of writing and there is a possibility of a "wet" meeting this afternoon. In the circumstances, comment on Monday's card is best reserved.

I do not expect the going to be much heavier than it was at the last meeting. Conditions ought to be about the same but the compositions of the fields will be different.

Race 1, 6 Furlongs.  
Grande del Norte's splendid 1/2 mile gallop on Friday morning will make him favourite for this race. Bearing in mind his disappointment on March 26, I am not going to trust him. Even if he wins there will be "no money." I shall have a shot at the Grig, with Barley Grass for a place.

Race 2, 6 Furlongs.  
The Goblin will have plenty of support, with Home Call, Grey Knight, Battle Eve and September as "possibles." Battle Eve ought to win, with The Goblin and Home Call getting the places.

Race 3, 1 mile.  
Over a mile, I see nothing to dispossess Pottenbush. Borderer may prove the danger. Bing Boy, Festive Eve and Scooter are next best.

Race 4, 1 mile.  
In spite of an additional 5 lbs., Saligia should beat Misty Eve again. I hear that Brigade Call will not be started here, but Ukelele and Baerant will run and that Total Abstinence is a "possible."

Race 5, 3 Furlongs.  
On form, my tip is Reynolds. Stripes and Black Mouse or Urgent.

Race 6, 1 1/2 miles.  
Will Skidoo start here? If he does not, Loch Tummel should win, with Bagheera and Kom Tong Hall getting the places.

Race 7, Once Round.  
It is unlikely that any of the "old subs." will relish the 15 lbs. penalty. (This race may provide the first victory for August, with the danger from Tangle.)

Race 8, 1 1/4 miles.  
Skidoo may annex this race or, in his absence, Loch Tummel. The Geezer, Grey Knight and Barley Grass all look to be a sound "each way" bet.

Race 9, 1 1/4 miles.  
Attaboy and Brigade Call are "tipped" as probabilities. Battle Eve may be sent out again. Total Abstinence can be sent here in preference to the Aggregate Stakes. I like The Gomeril at the weights.

Qualified by the foregoing remarks, my selections are:—  
Race 1: The Grig to win; Grande del Norte or Loch Tummel a place.  
Race 2: Battle Eve to win; The Goblin and Home Call for places.  
Race 3: Pottenbush 3; Borderer 2; Bing Boy or Festive Eve for a place.  
Race 4: Saligia 1; Misty Eve 2; Ukelele 3.  
Race 5: Reynolds to win; Stripes for a place.  
Race 6: Loch Tummel 1; Bagheera 2; Kom Tong Hall 3.  
Race 7: August to win; Tangle a place.  
Race 8: Skidoo 1; The Geezer, Barley Grass or Grey Knight for the places.  
Race 9: The Gomeril 1; Brigade Call 2; Total Abstinence 3—if Battle Eve is kept for this race it should do very well, if not beat The Gomeril.

The deciding game of a friendly "rubber" between the H.M.S. "Delhi" football team and Chinese Athletic Association 1st XI will be played on Wednesday at the H.K.F.C. ground at 5 p.m.

Ottawa, April 14.—The world's championship in professional ice hockey was won by the Ottawa "Canators" defeating the Boston "Bruins" 3 to 1 in the final Stanley Cup competition in the presence of 10,000 spectators.—Reuter's American Service.

Bowley, the Sussex professional, who is now in New Zealand under a contract with the Auckland Cricket Association, says that the batting of the New Zealand side coming to England this year should be very good, but the bowling might be hard put to it at times. "I want to see the team do well," he says, "for I am almost a New Zealander myself now." He advocates more representative games as the best means of raising the standard of play in the Dominion.

## SOCCER LEAGUE.

## RUNNERS-UP ISSUES ALL CLEARED.

## HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

All issues in the Hong Kong Football League have been cleared, the honours being apportioned as follows:—  
Division I.—Club de Recreio, champions; Chinese Athletic Association, runners-up.  
Division II, Section A.—2nd Batt., King's Own Scottish Borderers' Reserve, champions; Chinese Athletic Association, runners-up.  
Division II, Section B.—St. Joseph's College Reserves, champions; Modern Club, runners-up.  
In the H.K.F.C. Challenge Shield competition, the 2nd/King's Own Scottish Borderers won both divisions, while Kowloon Football Club were runners-up in both.

Scotland won the "Sunday Herald" International Charity Cup and China were runners-up.

Holiday Fixtures.  
In the Lai Wah Cup, the Army meet the winners of Civilian (holders) v. Chinese match to be played to-day.

On Monday, the senior and section "A" champions meet the Rest. The junior team was announced on Thursday. The senior team has been selected as follows:—  
Anderson (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Bishop (H.K.F.C.), Wynne (Police), (H.K.F.C.), Sina (Kowloon), Lam, Yuk-ying (Chinese Athletic), Two Kwai-shing (Chinese Athletic), Fung King-chung (South China), Leach (Royal Artillery), McInchey (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Alexander (2nd/K.O.S.B.), Howard (H.K.F.C.), Hayes (Kowloon), Gardner (2nd/K.O.S.B.).

Section "A" Position.  
Earlier, it was stated that the runners-up position in section "A" would depend on a series of closing fixtures. On checking over, it was found that the Athletic "A" team had gained 26 points, and could therefore not be caught by either the R.A. Reserves who had 22 points for 17 games, or Kowloon Reserves who had 21 points for 16 matches.

On Thursday, the Athletic "A" played their last fixture and their opponents were the undefeated champions, the Kosbies' Reserves. This game was decided on the H.K.F.C. ground and the soldiers proved superior in every line. They showed the better combination and were more effective and thrustful than the Chinese. The Kosbies won by 4 goals to 1.

Yesterday's Match.  
At Atokumpoo yesterday, the Artillerymen's Reserves beat Chinese Athletic "B," the wooden spoonists, by 5 goals to nil. In the earlier stages, the Athletic had their share of the play but their forwards were beaten by the Gunners' defence. Jobe scored two goals in the first half and a third came when the ball glanced off a Chinese back into his own goal. McGee (centre-half) kicked the fourth with a penalty kick in the second half and the right wing rounded off the scoring with a cross shot.

Points gained by the four leading teams in division II, section "A" are as follows:—  
P. W. D. L. Pts.  
K.O.S.B. Reserves, 17 15 1 0 33  
Chinese Athletic "A", 18 12 2 4 26  
R.A. Reserves, 18 11 2 5 24  
Kowloon Reserves, 16 9 3 4 21

The 2nd/Scottish Borderers' Reserves are the only team to have "gone through the season" so far—under the H.K.F.A.—and not met with defeat.

For their match against the Civilian in the Lai Wah Cup to-day, the Chinese soccer team has been announced as:—Pau Ka-ping; Ng Kam-chuen, Wong Yuk-tat; Leung Yuk-tong, Wong Shui-wa; Lam Yuk-ying (captain); Tso Kwai-shing, Suen Kam-shun, Wong Pak-chong, Lau Mau, Chan Kwong-ju. Reserves: Ko Sik-wai (South China), Li Tin-sang (South China), Choy Ping-fan, Lo Wai-man.

[Except where designated, the players belong to the Chinese Athletic Association.]

The Civilian team was announced earlier this week.

## NEW CRICKET PROPOSAL.

A movement is on foot to establish—within the county cricket championship—a special Midlands competition. The suggestion is that eight counties in the Midlands—Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, and Glamorgan—should band together with the idea of creating additional local interest in their matches with one another.

All that would necessarily happen would be the keeping of a particular record restricted to the games between these counties and possibly the arrangement of fixtures between those of the Midlands counties which at present do not meet.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

## YESTERDAY'S MATCHES AT H.K.C.C.

## CHINESE WIN IN DOUBLES.

Four matches were played yesterday in the Hong Kong C.C. annual tennis tournament.

In the open doubles, Yew Mant-sun and Yew Man-kit won in straight sets from Major Stevenson and Padre Alexander who were not disgraced. The Chinese pair showed the better combination. Yesterday's results were:—

Open Doubles:—Yew Mant-sun and Yew Man-kit beat Major W. B. Stevenson and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Club Championship:—Captain E. G. Howard beat S. M. Garrard 6-1, 8-6, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B"—H. V. Parker (rec. 15) beat T. Megarry (owe 3/6) 9-7, 8-3; W. M. Lyons (owe 15/3) beat Major J. P. S. Greig (rec. 1/8) 8-6, 7-5.

Champion's Victory.  
T. Honda, the champion, played on Thursday in the open singles and won fairly easily. Both the Rumjahn also got through in straight sets as did Captain Morris and P. E. Redmond. Thursday's results were:—

Open Singles:—T. Honda beat W. B. Cornaby 6-0, 6-1, 7-5; S. A. Rumjahn beat R. M. Henderson 6-1, 6-4, 6-1; H. D. Rumjahn beat E. W. Morris beat C. C. Stark 6-3, 6-1, 6-0; F. A. Redmond beat N. Trambitsky 6-1, 6-4, 7-5.

Handicap Doubles:—L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers (rec. 2/6) beat C. H. Eldridge and J. Hall (rec. 4/6) 6-4, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "A"—G. Miskin (scr.) beat G. S. Hughes Jones (rec. 15) 6-3, 6-2; L. Porter (owe 5/6) beat Dr. W. L. Thomas (rec. 3/6) 6-2, 6-2.

## FANLING GOLF.

## STARTING TIMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Starting times at the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club course at Fanling are announced as follows:—  
To-morrow.  
9.28 a.m., A. R. Cox, G. Vickers.  
9.32 a.m., N. K. Littlejohn, A. W. Roberts.

9.36 a.m., W. Hodges, C. J. Waddell.  
9.40 a.m., B. Bewes, G. E. Elms.  
9.44 a.m., Fleming, C. Thwaites.  
9.48 a.m., E. L. Mackay, R. L. Stewart.

9.52 a.m., R. K. Hepburn, H. R. Forsyth.  
9.56 a.m., F. Blexham, N. L. Smith.  
10.00 a.m., Forbes, F. B. Jones.  
10.04 a.m., T. S. Whyte-Smith, H. G. Sheldon.

10.08 a.m., L. Alexander, H. Cleland.  
10.12 a.m., L. Christie, J. Harrop.  
10.16 a.m., R. M. Finlayson, G. Aubrey.  
10.20 a.m., A. O. Brown, E. des Voeux.  
10.24 a.m., T. Low, S. T. Butlin.  
10.28 a.m., C. D. Lambert, T. Ramsay.  
10.32 a.m., F. A. Perry, A. P. Bunkey.  
10.36 a.m., H. R. Sturgis, P. Jacks.  
10.40 a.m., Leach, C. C. Stark.  
10.44 a.m., J. S. MacLaren, W. L. Dunbar.

10.48 a.m., W. N. Byers, H. L. B. Way.  
10.52 a.m., H. A. Lammert, E. P. Fletcher.  
10.56 a.m., D. G. Bruce, L. R. Andrews.  
11.00 a.m., W. M. Grayburn, M. H. Turner.

11.04 a.m., W. D. Brown, J. H. Hearn.  
11.08 a.m., W. M. Cox, W. J. Clerk.  
11.12 a.m., W. Franks, F. J. de Rome.  
11.16 a.m., D. S. Edward, A. E. Lissaman.

11.20 a.m., G. P. Lammert, F. M. Ellis.  
Monday.  
9.28 a.m., J. W. Franks, H. F. Bloxham.

9.32 a.m., J. Harrop, F. B. Jones.  
9.36 a.m., A. Sandes, H. G. Sheldon.  
9.40 a.m., W. Byers, H. L. B. Way.  
9.44 a.m., A. Butterfield, P. Jacks.  
9.48 a.m., F. H. Crapnell, E. D. Matthews.

9.52 a.m., F. A. Perry, S. M. Mayes.  
9.56 a.m., W. L. Dunbar, J. S. MacLaren.  
10.00 a.m., D. Humphreys, F. A. Redmond.

10.04 a.m., P. Sherry, T. Megarry.  
10.08 a.m., Aubrey, L. R. Andrews.  
10.12 a.m., T. Ramsay, A. K. Henderson.

10.16 a.m., Leach, T. L. Christie.  
10.20 a.m., M. Currie, H. R. Cleland.  
10.24 a.m., A. B. Raworth, T. D. E. Pendered.

10.28 a.m., C. D. Lambert, D. Templeton.  
10.32 a.m., Carson, W. L. Alexander.  
10.36 a.m., T. Low, D. S. Edward.  
10.40 a.m., G. Bennett, E. R. Hallifax.

## AUSTRALIAN GOLFERS.

Australia will take a large part in British golf this season. Two of the most brilliant young amateurs, Len Nettelford, national amateur champion, and Geoffrey Grimwade, former Melbourne Grammar School boy and junior member of the Metropolitan Club, will participate in the amateur championship at St. Andrews.

In the women's championship Australia will be well represented, as Miss Gladys Hay and Miss L. Wray (N.S.W.), both former national women champions, will be competing.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## NEIGHBOURING CLUBS AT KOWLOON.

## YESTERDAY'S "FRIENDLY."

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club met the Kowloon Cricket Club at bowls on the K.C.C. ground yesterday, the visitors obtaining a comfortable victory.

The Bowling Green Club won on three out of four rinks. Scores:—  
Kowloon C.C. K.B.G.C.  
Hirst Chapman  
Strange Hale  
Tachi Hazell  
Pila Harvey

(Skip) 19 (Skip) 21  
Hamblin  
Wragge  
Goldenberg  
Gibson  
(Skip) 24 (Skip) 16

Corvin  
Harrison  
Overy  
Hyde  
(Skip) 8 (Skip) 23  
Kern  
Petheram  
Lammert  
Hill  
(Skip) 17 (Skip) 21

Total, 68 Total, 81  
A return match will be played at the K.B.G.C. on Monday.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

Yesterday's Practice Game on 3 Rinks.

The Civil Service Cricket Club yesterday played a practice match in preparation for the coming lawn bowls season. Another trial game will be played next Saturday at 3.30 p.m., when it is hoped that all playing members will turn out.

Yesterday's scores follow:—  
1st Rink.  
Smith Haynes  
Keegan Maughan  
Pendered Deakin  
(Skip) 16 (Skip) 19

2nd Rink.  
Eccleshall Holdman  
Archibald Jones  
Oswick Allan  
(Skip) 14 (Skip) 29

3rd Rink.  
Beattie Laing  
Royance Taylor  
Brawn Alderman  
(Skip) 20 (Skip) 16

## HOME SOCCER.

## RESULTS OF ENGLISH LEAGUE MATCHES.

## IN ALL FOUR DIVISIONS.

London, April 15.  
Matches played to-day in the English Football League (home team given first) resulted:—  
Division I.  
Arsenal 2, Aston Villa 1.  
Bolton 4, Sheffield 1.  
Barnley 3, Leeds 2.  
Bury 0, Leicester 0.  
Liverpool 5, Cardiff 0.  
Manchester United 2, Derby 2.  
Newcastle 1, Huddersfield 3.  
Tottenham 1, West Ham 3.

Division II.  
Blackpool 6, South Shields 1.  
Clapton Orient 1, Southampton 0.  
Darlington 2, Manchester City 2.  
Fulham 4, Swansea 3.  
Grimsby 0, Reading 1.  
Notts Forest 1, Oldham 1.  
Portsmouth 1, Barnsley 2.  
Port Vale 3, Middlesbrough 1.  
Preston N. E. 1, Hull 0.

Division III (South).  
Brentford 1, Merthyr 1.  
Bristol City 2, Bournemouth 0.  
Brighton 1, Luton 1.  
Gillingham 2, Crystal Palace 1.  
Millwall 4, Exeter 2.  
Newport 0, Queen's Park Rangers 2.  
Plymouth 3, Charlton 1.  
Swindon 3, Bristol Rovers 5.  
Watford 1, Norwich 1.

Division III (North).  
Chesterfield 1, Nelson 1.  
Crewe 3, Stockport 2.  
Doncaster 3, Stoke 1.  
Lincoln 5, Durham 0.  
New Brighton 3, Walsall 1.  
Southport 3, Barrow 0.  
Tranmere 0, Halifax 0.  
Wrexham 1, Bradford 0.—Reuter.

## HOCKEY AT ALDERSHOT.

London, March 24.  
At Aldershot, in the final of the Army Hockey Tournament, the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry beat the 1st Royal Scots by 7 goals to 1.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG FOR APRIL, 1927.  
(Standard Time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich).

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
April 16	6.03	6.43
17	6.02	6.44
18	6.02	6.44
19	6.01	6.45
20	6.00	6.46
21	5.59	6.46
22	5.59	6.46
23	5.58	6.46
24	5.57	6.47
25	5.56	6.47
26	5.56	6.47
27	5.55	6.48
28	5.54	6.48
29	5.53	6.48
30	5.52	6.49

## "SUPREME WILL."

## THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LECTURE.

## GUARDIANS OF HUMANITY.

Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "The Guardians of Humanity" at Thursday's weekly public meeting of the Hong Kong Lodge, The Theosophical Society. An extract of his remarks follows:—

In days gone by the spiritual universe was less veiled from the physical universe as it is today and the existence of superhuman rulers and teachers of the world, as the instruments of the Creator, was widely known.

Indeed, if evolution is orderly and follows a definite sequence, must we not acknowledge the existence of one supreme will, which through innumerable agents brings all things into obedience to itself?

Power and Compassion.  
Although the veil of matter to-day is difficult to pierce, we still can recognise great beings in days gone by, in more visible communication with humanity and this will again be in the very immediate future, for we have touched the nadir of human descent and on our upward path we soon shall see amongst us the lords of power and compassion.

It is they who are behind all the powers in this world and are ever at work, as a great hierarchy of superhuman and human beings, to bring human wills into consonance with the divine.

Rise and Fall of Races.  
The traces of their work can be found in the rise and fall of races and civilisations and on the appearance among men in all the ages of mighty beings and mighty ideals, too great for their time, which set down the courses for new civilisations for centuries to come and gradually lead humanity onwards to an all-round perfection in this and other worlds.

Through the study of Theosophy it is possible to understand a little of their method of working.

We may think of the guardians of humanity, for all practical purposes, as manifesting in three great divisions, the governing department, the department of education and of teaching; the one of power and the other of wisdom, of the growth of religion.

Department of Administration.  
The third department is of administration, under which come all questions of social and industrial and literary and artistic development, all those many activities of developing humanity that are not included under the names of religion and rule.

All the trinities in the religions of the world are based on this triple division of the occult guardians of humanity. God the Father represents power, God the Son represents wisdom, and the Holy Spirit represents the creative activity.

The department of power has to do with the building up of races and sub-races, of families and nations. By its appointment each nation has its invisible head, its spiritual regent or national angel.

Parallel of the Stage.  
As the manager of a play chooses the players for the different casts who by their past have fitted themselves for their part in the drama, so all the kings and statesmen, ambassadors, generals and admirals and all the rest of human leaders repeat the part of human

is written for them by the hierarchy that direct them to their posts and sends their power through them or pulls them down, as they play their parts well or ill for the orderly development of the glorious life-drama of divine unfolding.

Progress of the World.  
And that is the method the guardians of humanity ever choose men in the outer world for the safe unfolding of God's great plan with the world, and using them as their outer instruments, give them ever their behalf, or, if they play false, they put them aside and take others, and so the progress of the world goes on.

Thus the occult hierarchy guards and guides humanity's divine unfolding from the higher worlds and, at times of the ending and beginning of great cycles, epochs now and in the immediate future, they step down in physical bodies into the world of man and help them to build—not to destroy—and to harmonise human affairs with the will of the logos.

The World Teacher.  
Thus in the great department of power men ever play their part allotted to them, whilst the hierarchy writes the play and selects the human actors. But power without wisdom makes no sure progress and so the second department comes in—the department of wisdom.

The World Teacher, the Christ in Christian parlance, stands at its head.

He, the founder of all the religions of the world, works by preparing the hearts of the people.

Religion always goes in front of civilisation, embodying the ideals which in the civilisation are gradually to be worked out.

A new phase of religion for a new phase of civilisation, there lies the mighty work of the second department of the hierarchy.

Must Give Wisdom.  
To teach the world, to revive the influence of religion when it is weakening, to strengthen, to purify, to inspire the religions of the world—that is the work of the great teaching department. It must give wisdom, before power is entrusted to the people.



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## HIRE PURCHASE.

## A SURPRISING STATEMENT.

Much surprise was caused recently by the remark made by a leading motor-car dealer that more than 70 per cent. of the new cars purchased last year were bought on hire-purchase agreements. As such transactions are regarded as strictly confidential, it is impossible to establish conclusively the correctness or otherwise of his estimate. But there is no doubt that this system of car buying is very much on the increase, as all motor traders and even some manufacturers advertise that they are prepared to sell their goods on deferred-payment terms. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the Motor Trade Association has issued a new regulation regarding such deals, especially as this organization includes the chief motor retailers and manufacturers among its members. Sir Edward Manville, of the Daimler Company, being its president. I might mention in passing (writes H. Thornton Rutter in the "Daily Telegraph") that the chief object of the Motor Trade Association is to see that its members maintain catalogue prices and do not indulge in price-cutting in order to get business. The new regulation dealing with hire purchase and credit instalment terms as applied to private cars is as follows:

That the minimum addition to the cash price be 5 per cent. on the balance in the case of twelve months' transactions or less, 7 1/2 per cent. on the balance in the case of twelve to eighteen months' transactions, and 10 per cent. in the case of transactions of over eighteen months. Any quotation of a lower amount to be deemed an infringement of the protected price of the car.

That no terms shall be advertised for a longer period than eighteen months, but that this period may be extended private to meet individual customer requirements.

A deposit of at least 25 per cent. of the cash price of a car is recognised as necessary by all with a wide experience of hire-purchase business, and to spread the balance over eighteen months and make the buyer pay 7 1/2 per cent. for the accommodation seems quite a fair business proposition. Whether the individual trader will accept a smaller amount for the original deposit and extend the payment of the instalments over a still longer period to suit his customers remains to be seen. But it would appear that the coming season is to be devoted to a campaign to increase the number of cars purchased by easy payments. At a meeting of the Institute of the Motor Trade, held recently, Mr. Louis J. Ollier, managing director of Studebaker (England) Ltd., gave a lecture which dealt in the main with the growth and development of instalment buying, the last part of his address being concerned with questions vitally affecting the selling of second-hand cars. These two sides of the motor trade are intimately connected. Mr. Ollier prefaced his remarks by saying that the selling of motor-cars should not be a seasonal business. The majority of the dealers had come to accept seasonal trading as permanent and unavoidable, but they would find that the development of instalment selling would rapidly change the situation.

**American Experience.** It had been suggested, said Mr. Ollier, that instalment selling was a risky and dangerous practice, but his investigations had not led him to accept this conclusion. He found that with the sale of goods on the instalment plan in America, amounting to \$1,287,000,000, the average outstanding debt was \$560,000,000, or 45 per cent. of the total. In America 75 per cent. of the cars sold were bought on the instalment plan, and 80 per cent. of the commercial motor vehicles sold were also purchased on that basis. The average cash payment was one-quarter of the purchase price, and the balance was spread over twelve months, the average rate of interest on deferred payments being 10 per cent. The total owed on instalments due on merchandise was about 11 per cent. of the national income.

Instalment selling, the lecturer emphasised, had encouraged thrift, had enabled the people to obtain things of value and utility when they needed them, instead of waiting indefinitely, and had taught them to put money into articles of real value. It also put a responsibility on the person who purchased

which ensured his doing more and better work, while it added nothing to the cost of an article to the cash purchaser. It was economically sound in so far as it increased production, and therefore lowered cost, while it permitted the financing of consumption, whereas in the past financing had been available only for production and retailing. As for the risks, losses in financing were small, one survey showing that they amounted to less than one-third of 1 per cent. on a volume of trade exceeding \$100,000,000.

Instalment buying in America had been one of the big factors in the development of the motor industry, and it added enormously to the prosperity of the country. A similar state of affairs was possible in Great Britain, and it should be the aim of those with the interest of the motor industry at heart to do all in their power to encourage and develop instalment buying. When they could and thereby help to bring about larger production. The latter, in turn, would do away with unemployment and idle plant, and open up markets for the motor industry and other trades allied to it. The industry, by progressive methods of selling, could prevent a return to pre-war conditions of output, wages, and standard of living. Before motor traders came down to the man not regarded as a desirable credit risk they had a big field of "prospects" for motor-cars in the larger number of small traders and professional men who in the ordinary way, would have incomes sufficient to purchase and run automobiles.

**The Windsor Scheme.** Dealing with the problem of second-hand cars, Mr. Ollier said that the question could be approached from two angles. First, control of used-car prices, and secondly, control of the methods of buying, by which he meant the educating of the public in actual car values. For instance, a scheme was being worked in Windsor, Ontario, whereby the second-hand values of cars were revised and advertised once a month. This had been found extremely simple in working, and gave very beneficial results. Such prices were governed by the saleability of each particular model. The price fixed on each model was the price the public were willing to pay, and if dealers part payment of new cars, they could only expect to end in the bankruptcy court. No dealer would for one moment contemplate accepting \$50 worth of counterfeit notes in part payment of a car, yet many of them seemed anxious to pay \$100 for an old vehicle that was hardly worth \$50. The public might have a shock sometimes when they saw the prices of second-hand cars advertised, but if the current rates were published in the newspapers, like the prices of stocks and shares, they would not expect to receive more than the figure quoted for their used cars.

On the whole, the traders approved of the Windsor scheme for advertising second-hand values of motor-cars in the newspapers, so perhaps the time is not far distant when we will see questions such as buyers \$70, sellers \$77, for 1925 cars of a certain horse-power, \$90-\$100 for another make, and so on. Then, perhaps, the second-hand motor-car trade will settle down into a business of its own, entirely separated from that of selling or buying new cars. However, if the instalment system of purchase is to grow in this country, it will be very necessary to fix second-hand car values in case of a slump in general trade, when many motor-car instalment purchasers would be unable to carry out their bargains. As Mr. Ollier stated, the deferred payment system has created finance houses to deal with this class of business, and when cars came into their hands in times of severe depression it would require a fixed list of prices to prevent any monetary flooding of the market and a sudden drop in values. But as everyone is hopeful that England is to be a "rising market" for the next decade, perhaps the public will go in for motoring on the instalment plan without worrying about second-hand values.

**Cheap Motoring.** But for those who pay cash for their cars second-hand value is an important matter. A motorist recently stated in the "Auto" that, thanks to careful buying of large-sized second-hand cars, his annual expenditure, including fuel, oil, repairs, tyres, tax, and insurance for third-party risks, amounted to under \$30 per annum for 8,000 miles a year. He started with a second-hand Ford, which he bought

## NOVEL CONTEST.

## INTERNATION TEST PROPOSED.

The feasibility of organising a great international motor car relay contest from Townsville (Queensland) via Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide to Perth—a distance of approximately 5,000 miles—is at present being considered by the Dunlop Rubber Company, Melbourne.

Briefly the proposal is that three groups of cars, representing respectively Great Britain, America, and the Continent be invited to take part in the greatest relay contest held in the world. The route would be divided into sections varying from 150 to 300 miles according to the condition of roads and tracks, and approximately there would be about 20 sections between Townsville and Perth. The test would be to determine which group or chain of cars could deliver a military despatch over the full route in the quickest time. The despatches would be "simultaneously handed" respectively to a British, American and Continental car (European) at Townsville, and carried as speedily as possible to the first changing station, where they would be handed over to another relay of cars and drivers. A chain of British cars of various makes would look after the British despatch right through the 5,000 miles trip; and the same procedure would be carried along by the American relay of cars with their despatch, and the same with the Continental group. Only the selected car would be permitted to carry its respective despatch over its appointed section, so that dependability would play a very important part in the test. Any delay on one section would mean that that group of cars would have to endeavour to make up the delay on the other sections. Control stops and pace limitation would be enforced at the leading cities and towns en route, thereby restricting fast travel in populous centres. The test would continue day and night, wet or fine, and should afford one of the most interesting and instructive automobile dependability demonstrations the world has seen. Needless to say, there would be the keenest of competition and rivalry between the national groups, and the progress and incidents of the test would be keenly followed. It is not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in obtaining volunteer couriers, and the only section of the route that presents any difficulties owing to its lack of popula-

(Continued next Column).

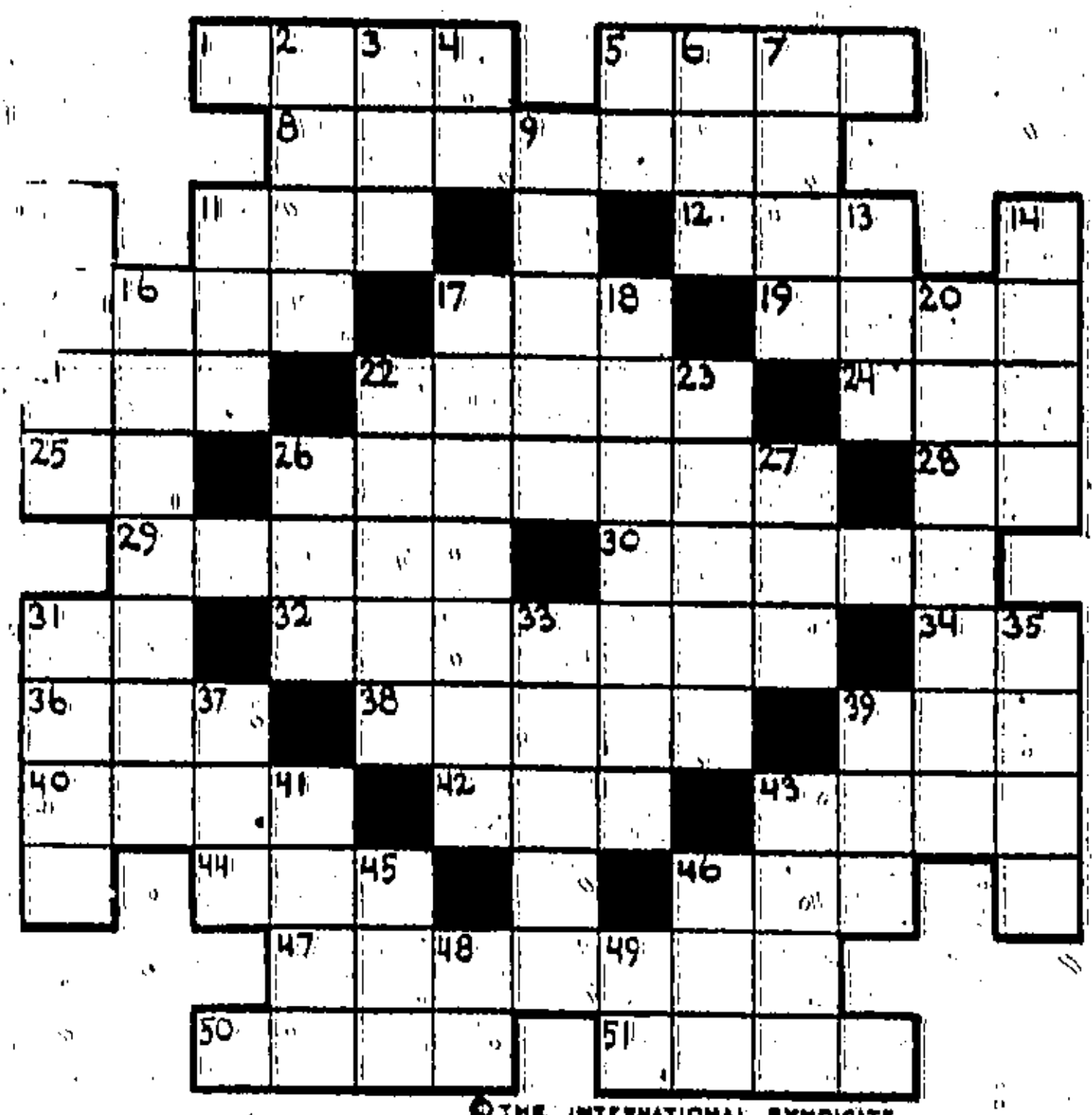
tion and distance from cities, is the 1,150 miles stretch between Port Augusta and Coolgardie. Queensland would be called upon to supply only five British and five American and five continental cars—N.S.W. about 12 cars in all. Victoria about nine cars, South Australia and West Australia about 12 cars each. Considering the small number of cars required from each State, there should be more than enough sporting owner-drivers, plus trade support, forthcoming to ensure a wonderful test of international interest.

When the Dunlop Rubber Company carried through their big military despatch relay race, in 1912, from Adelaide to Sydney (1,149 miles) the trouble was to select the couriers from the large number of applicants. On that occasion cyclists were pitted against motorcyclist, and cars and the former in receipt of 24 hours start from the motorcyclists, and 30 hours from the cars, delivered their despatch in 59 hours 32 minutes, beating the motor cycle despatch by 6 hours 18 minutes, and the car despatch by 7 hours 12 minutes. All told 130 cyclists, 52 motor cyclists and 8 cars took part in the test. The 1912 contest was a great success and received high recommendation from the Commonwealth military authorities. In the bigger proposition under notice, only about 60 cars would be needed, split over five States.

To stimulate interest and spread the test over representative cars of each country, it is suggested that each relay chain should comprise at least eight or nine different makes of cars whilst not more than three cars of any one make be permitted to compete. This would ensure some 24 or 27 different makes of cars taking part in the dependability test. Racing cars would not be allowed, couriers having to drive touring as marketed in this country. The Dunlop Rubber Company is

## DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



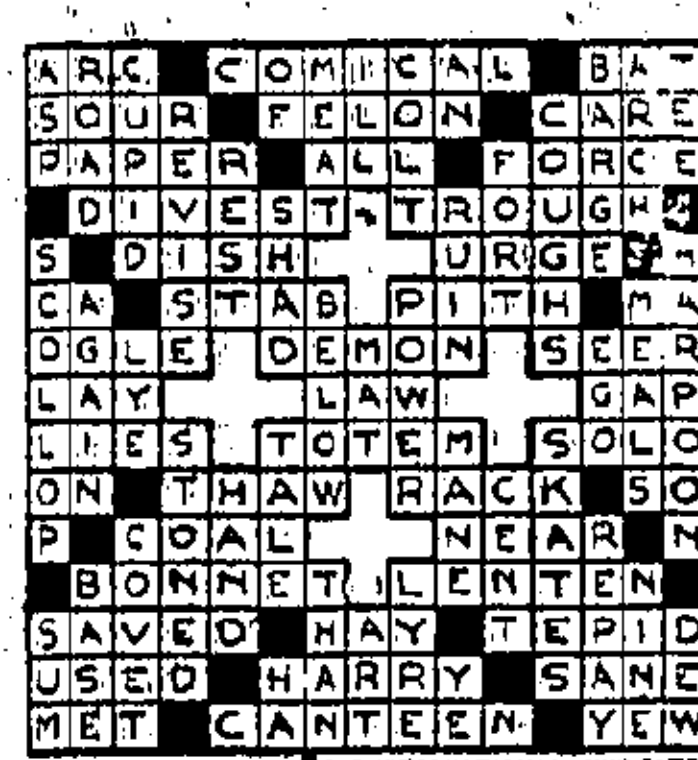
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- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>HORIZONTAL</b><br>1—Passage-money<br>5—Epochs<br>8—Attained<br>11—A number<br>12—Restrain<br>15—A continent<br>17—Possessive case of "he"<br>19—Wise men of Bible<br>21—A color<br>22—Musical melody<br>24—Three (Italian)<br>25—The (Spanish)<br>26—Indict<br>28—Article<br>29—Sound<br>30—Necessities<br>31—B. State of U. S. (abbr.)<br>32—Came into view<br>34—Dad<br>36—Ere<br>38—Movie with a lover | <b>HORIZONTAL (Cont.)</b><br>39—Vim (slang)<br>40—The lowest tide<br>42—Steamer (abbr.)<br>43—Go on horseback<br>44—Knock<br>46—Small island<br>47—A pendant ornament (pl.)<br>50—Greek letter<br>51—Vehicle on runners | <b>VERTICAL</b><br>2—A melody<br>3—King (Latin)<br>4—Each (abbr.)<br>6—What (Interj.)<br>8—A color<br>7—First human being<br>9—Country of Asia<br>10—Tardy<br>11—Transgression<br>13—Be tangled<br>14—Bearing | <b>VERTICAL (Cont.)</b><br>16—Cargo saved from shipwreck<br>17—Cattle tenders (colloq.)<br>20—Beasts<br>22—Corrugate<br>23—A type of moulding (arch-pl.)<br>26—A beverage<br>27—Boy's name (familiar)<br>31—Blade of prospector<br>33—Solomon's coronation<br>35—Mimic<br>37—Organ of head<br>39—Deep hole<br>41—Top of the head<br>42—Assend<br>45—Strike lightly<br>46—The whole<br>48—A continent (abbr.)<br>49—Prefix. Form of "ex" |
|--|---|---|---|

**SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.**  
 Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



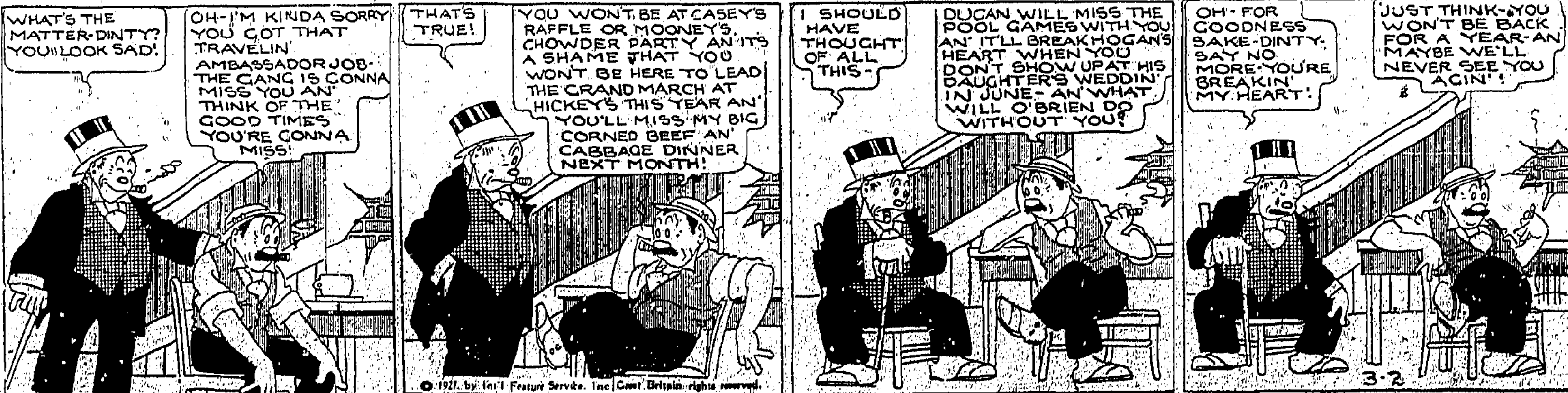
now making inquiries in the respective States with a view to ascertaining what support and co-operation would be forthcoming from motorists in the event of the company deciding to hold such a test about September next. Should sufficient support be forthcoming the idea is to form three sub-committees representing the respective interests of the nations competing—thus ensuring that each group of cars would have the best of co-operation and assistance to further their efforts. The Dunlop Rubber Company, Melbourne, will be pleased to hear from sporting owner-drivers and the trade along the proposed route, relative to acting as despatch couriers. Particulars should be given of the section of the route known to the applicant and also the make of car that would be driven in the event of his being selected as a courier.

There was a lull in the conversation at the club until one member asked another: "Are you married?" "No." "That's a pity. I was just going to ask you how your wife was."

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### A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

#### THE "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

On account of the Easter holidays, this week's "Overland China Mail" will be published earlier and will be ready on Thursday. Copies can be obtained either at the office on Thursday and Saturday, or on the streets and news agents.

With all the daily local news and "China" despatches reproduced, this number of the "Overland" is again full of interesting matter. The news is amplified by explanations and footnotes. The accompanying comment and "war" pictures will make a complete narrative for friends in other parts of the world. Features include:-

Experiences of British and other foreign refugees from different parts of China.

Descriptions of evacuations by all nationalities, including even the Russians.

Details of Chiang Kai-shek's quarrel with the "Reds" in the Kuomintang Party.

What is being done in Hong Kong to entertain the Servicemen sent out here.

For weeks the Home papers have given abundant evidence of the demand for "China" news. Your people will be expecting to hear further from you. Oblige them by sending them the "Overland," which will tell them what they wish to know.

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## DEMOCRACY.

### DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S THREE PRINCIPLES.

#### NATIONALISM EXPLAINED.

#### LAST TWO LECTURES OF THE SERIES.

The "China Mail" publishes to-day the fifth and the sixth lectures of a series of six lectures in which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen explained his three principles of Democracy and Nationalism. In these two lectures the "Father of the Republic" refers to the Washington Conference, the building up of Nationalism, boycotts as a political weapon, certain lessons China can learn from the foreigner, and China's destiny as a Great Power.

#### FIFTH LECTURE.

##### China and the Washington Conference.

I have shown you how Chinese Nationalism perished when we were enslaved by the Manchus and how now that we are slaves to the harsher domination of the rest of the world, we are in danger of losing not only our independence as a state, but also our existence as a people, unless we recover our national consciousness. How is this to be done? In two ways. One is by rousing our four hundred millions to a knowledge of their danger. A wise man once said: "A state without foreign enemies is in danger of destruction," and again, "Danger may bring about success." He meant that people who had confidence in their strength might become careless and succumb to attack; while danger creates energy to oppose it. I have explained in my previous lectures how we are likely to perish unless we get back our national consciousness; and I have explained why we are the enemy of the Great Powers and the three weapons they use against us, economic, political, and military, and the weight of numbers. Take political domination by military or diplomatic action. The first may be very rapid. The Sung Dynasty and the Ming were both overthrown in a single battle. The Empire of Napoleon I was destroyed at Waterloo and that of Napoleon III at Sedan. We may be destroyed any day, so weak are our defences. Our nearest enemy is Japan with a huge army and fleet. Our fleet at Pak Hok Tam could not cope with two Japanese destroyers, and Japan has more than a hundred destroyers. She could overwhelm us at any time. Our coast defence is negligible and could be invaded anywhere. So far Japan has not moved. Perhaps the time is not ripe. But if she did, we could not hold out ten days. America has a larger fleet even than Japan and a form of universal military training. Her standing army is small but her potential force is immense. If we fought America we should be wiped out in a month. Then there is England with the strongest fleet in the world within 40 or 50 days steam of China and bases in China itself—Hong Kong for instance, small in extent but with great resources and militarily speaking grasping the throat of the Southern provinces of China, both a naval and military station. Although the garrison is not strong enough to subdue the country, it is more than we could cope with. But apart from Hong Kong the naval and military forces in Australia and India could conquer China in two months.

##### Reducing Armaments.

On the continent of Europe, France has the strongest army in the world and two or three thousand aeroplanes. They are in Annam, our nearest neighbours, and connected with Yunnanfu by railway. At the most we could hold out for two months. We are at the mercy of any great power. How is it then that we have been able to survive so long? Not from any power to resist, and not from any will on their part to destroy us but on account of their jealousy of one another. They are afraid they will come to blows with one another as they did in Europe. Now they do not want war; and they do want to reduce armaments. For this reason they held the Washington Conference, or rather ostensibly for this reason. The real object was China and the subjection of China by diplomacy. If they had set on us with rifles and bayonets, we should have realised that we must defend ourselves. But they destroyed us unawares with a pen and paper. True, we had our representatives at the Conference and everybody talked about "the interests of China." But as soon as the Conference adjourned all the newspapers began to talk about a consortium, and the plot thickened day by day. Military attack would give us a few days of life, but if once the representatives of the powers get together and put their signatures to a sheet of paper, we shall perish in a morning. Another thing: I have shown you in detail what a vast sum the Chinese pay yearly as tribute to the foreigners. In ten years at the present rate, this will work out at \$750 a head of the population; or \$15 a head of the male population; or \$45 a head of the working population. A great sum! Soon we shall be so impoverished that we shall be unable to carry on.

##### Building Up Nationalism.

As for the third part, this is the pressure of population which has increased everywhere during the past hundred years except in China.

So your first duty is to spread throughout China the knowledge of these three perils; and when all men realise it what then? The answer is we must fight as a race does when it is cornered. But to do that we must be desperate and that means realisation that our plight is desperate. It is for you, my hearers, students, officers, and officials, to spread this knowledge among the people.

Foreigners say the Chinese are like a heap of sand and so we may appear. But though we are not yet a nation neither are we isolated units, we have family and class loyalties. All we need to do is to extend these until they are one national loyalty. They must be the foundation on which we build, from village unity to district, from district to provincial, and from provincial to national unity. This should be easy for us. Foreigners are individualists. Their law takes no cognisance of a man's relationship to others but deals with him solely on his own merits; so there is no connecting link between him and the State such as we have in our family system. It is much easier to combine a few clans than it is to unite several million individuals. Say there are four hundred clans in China. Clan fights in Kwong Ting and Fukien show how strongly the clan holds together. It should be no great task to combine the clans. We should begin by bringing about combinations of all persons of the same surname. Next of those clans between which there is some tie, and when all realise the peril of their country, they will form the greatest combination of all and the Great National Republic of China. When this is accomplished what attack have we to fear from outside?

##### Boycott as a Weapon.

Once we are combined it will not be difficult to resist the foreigner. Take the case of India, too weak to resist English political oppression, but able by means of the doctrine of non-co-operation to fight against economic pressure. Non co-operation means withholding what the English want and refusing what they offer. It means refusing to work for them, when they want workmen, and refusing to buy their goods when they offer them for sale and using what the Indians make themselves. At first the English made light of this movement, but as the Indians devised more and more means of non co-operation, economic conditions in England began to be disturbed, and they took Gandhi and threw him into jail. The success of this movement grew from the unanimity of the Indians. And if the Indians whose independence has already been destroyed, could bring this about, we Chinese who are still independent can do the same. It is quite easy to refuse to work for foreigners or to go abroad as slaves; to reject imported goods and support home industries; not to use the notes of foreign banks but to use Chinese Government money instead; in fact to bring about complete economic severance. They may be increasing in numbers, but we hitherto have had a great population and flourishing industries. It is only because we have been dazed and half awake that we have allowed foreigners to oppress us. If in future we follow the Indians' lead and build a nation on the foundations of our clan system, we need not fear military, diplomatic or economic oppression. These are the two methods of defence of which I spoke—the first constructive, the building of a nation; and the second destructive, the boycott of foreigners.

#### SIXTH LECTURE.

##### China's Destiny as a Great Power.

I have already traced the causes of China's fall from the greatest civilisation in the world to the position of a "secondary colony," and shown how the remedy is a return to national consciousness. The next step is to show how we can regain our position as a nation. China's greatness in those days was due to her military vigour at the outset; but military success is not all, witness the Mongols whose Empire stretched further than China's ever did, but who lived in perpetual anarchy. A nation to be stable must rest on a moral basis. It was moral excellence which enabled the Chinese to absorb Mongols and Manchus into their own civilisation. Therefore, our new nationalism must be based on virtue.

You all know the standard virtues of old China. Loyalty, humanity, trustworthiness and love of peace. These virtues are still in men's minds, but the new spirit which has come in with the resistance to the foreigner has destroyed them.

understanding that we should keep the good things of the past even if we reject the evil. Now we are at the parting of the ways and the people have no sure tradition to follow.

The other day I was in an ancestral temple in the country, and I noticed (as I have seen elsewhere) on one of the character tablets a piece of writing large on the wall, on the other a seal where the character for loyalty had once been. Perhaps the villagers had scraped it out or may be soldiers who had been billeted there. However that may be, it shows that there are people in China who think loyalty is unnecessary in a republic because they think one is only loyal to an emperor. Fool! cannot a man be loyal to his country? To a people? To a cause? We must keep both these words if our country is to prosper.

##### A Lesson From The Foreigners.

Then take humanity—love of mankind; the particular doctrine of our Mark Tze and of Jesus. We need this too. We used to speak of Government "which loves its people as its own children." When China first met the outside world her people thought that the foreigners surpassed them in this virtue of humanity. They opened schools to teach us and hospitals to cure us. In this respect we are behind the foreigners, not in the conception of humanity as a virtue but in its application. We must take a lesson from the foreigners in this matter and restore this virtue to its old place of honour. Next trustworthiness. I mean good faith in dealing with neighbours and friends. In this the Chinese far surpass the foreigners as can be seen in the sphere of business. There our word is as good as our bond. Foreigners admit this and contrast the Japanese business man unfavourably with ours. They have nothing but praise for our merchants who incur heavy losses rather than go back on their word. In public matters the Chinese never destroyed the independence of other countries. Korea used to be a dependency of China, but in practice it was independent. During the war a Japanese friend of mine was maintaining that Japan joined the Allies out of loyalty to her alliance with England, though neutrality, or even joining the Germans, would have been more advantageous to her. I replied, "Was not the independence of Korea one of the terms of the treaty of Manchu? Did you not demand this at the point of the bayonet? And have you not annexed Korea? Don't talk to me of the sacredness of treaties. England is strong and China is weak—that is all about it."

After several thousand years of Chinese supremacy, Korea was still a nation; Twenty years of Japanese power and she is no more. This will show how far China is in advance of other countries in trustworthiness.

More than anything else, the Chinese pride themselves on their love of peace. The foreigners have been holding their peace conferences at Versailles, the Hague, Washington, Geneva and the like, because they have lost so heavily in the war and are afraid to go to war again. Peacefulness is not natural to them as it is to the Chinese.

Room to improve. But the old virtues are not enough by themselves. We want also to recover our former culture. You will find in the old philosophers a higher conception of this than the Europeans have to-day in their theories of personal behaviour, family organisation, state government and rule of empire. But foreigners unless they have been many years in China and have studied the Chinese classics, or are scholars of great natural ability, like Bertrand Russell, do not appreciate this. Most foreigners regard us as uncivilised and refuse to associate with us because we have forgotten our old code of manners. We spit on the floor, break wind in public and neglect our teeth and finger nails. The first step then towards regaining our national confidence is to improve our manners.

Another quality we must recover is that of inventive ability. We had it in the past. It was China which discovered the compass, printing, porcelain and gunpowder. Chinese introduced tea and silk to the world. They were the first to use the arch in building; and the Europeans got the idea of the suspension bridge from the Chinese bridges in Tibet. We have the talent. That is proved by the fact that Chinese pilots can manage aeroplanes, the newest invention of the West; and this shows that we can adopt Western Science which is the source of the strength of Europe. Therefore, if we adopt the latest devices, such as the use of electrical power, rather than steam in ten years we can overtake the foreigners.

In ten years we can do what Japan has done; and as we are ten times as numerous and thirty times as large, we shall be ten times as powerful. There are only seven great powers, and we shall be the strongest power in the world. We have a great responsibility. If we merely follow others' example, it will be a calamity. We must make up our minds to resist. We must make up our minds to resist. We must make up our minds to resist. We must make up our minds to resist. We must make up our minds to resist.

The old British principle of working together is the right one. Mr. Bradshaw.

There should be no difficulty in the mind of the worker. In seeing how the mind of the worker is being changed, in who measures, by is showing in the old values of property. Mr. Frank Hodgson.

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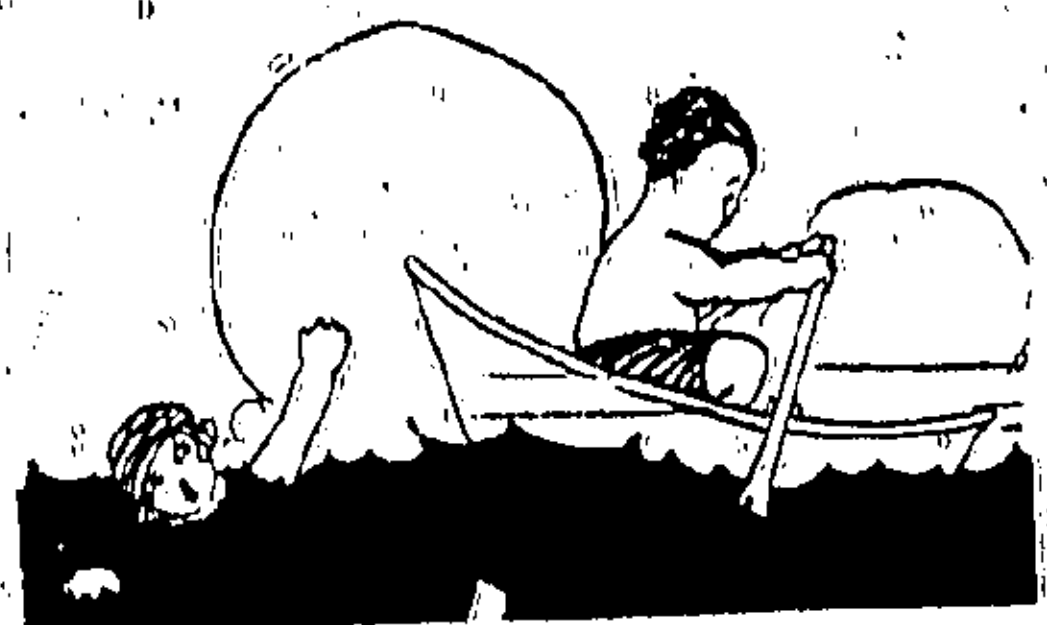
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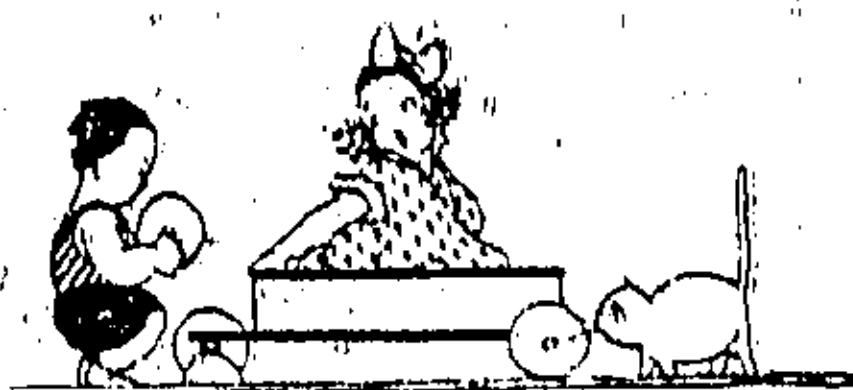
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"OALFAS" 24th June  
"AENEAS" 24th July

### PACIFIC SERVICE.

"REXENOR" 18th April  
"HECTOR" 24th May  
"OALFAS" 17th May  
"AENEAS" 24th May

### NEW YORK SERVICE.

"REXENOR" 18th May  
"OALFAS" 24th June  
"AENEAS" 24th July

### PASSENGER SERVICE.

"REXENOR" 18th May  
"OALFAS" 24th June  
"AENEAS" 24th July

Butterfield & Swire.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

List of ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day—  
President McKinley, President Taft, Laisang, Khiva, Cremer, Tjintrom, Hulehow, Tjintrom, Changke, Kutsang, Devanha, Suiyang, Taiwan, Ningchow, Saarland, Hakone Maru, Muroran Maru.

### EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. will be open on Easter Monday, the 18th April from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. The Branch Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.  
There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.  
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

### INWARD MAILS.

From	SATURDAY, APRIL	Per
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	16	Saarland.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	16	Ouderkerk.
Manila	16	Empress of Russia.
Straits	16	Jeypre.
SUNDAY, APRIL		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	17	President McKinley.
Straits	17	Hakone Maru.
Europe via Suez (letters & parcels, London 17th March & parcels 10th March)	17	Khiva.
Straits	17	Laisang.
TUESDAY, APRIL		
Japan	19	Janus.
Manila	19	Pres. Taft.
FRIDAY, APRIL		
Australia & Manila	22	Mishima Maru.
Japan	22	Aki Maru.
Japan & Shanghai	22	Katori Maru.
TUESDAY, APRIL		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	28	Shinyo Maru.
FRIDAY, APRIL		
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	29	Empress of Asia.
SUNDAY, MAY		
Straits	1	Suwa Maru.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

For	SUNDAY, APRIL	Per
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia	17	Khiva
Siberia	17	Kaijo Maru
Siberia	17	Kiangsu
Siberia	17	Apoy
MONDAY, APRIL		
Formosa & Honolulu	18	Korea Maru
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia	18	Hakone Maru
Manila	18	Pres. McKinley
TUESDAY, APRIL		
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	19	Hai Ning
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 19th May. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	19	Rhexenor.
Saigon	19	Solviken
Shanghai, Japan, & Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 9th May. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	19	President Taft.
Amoy	19	Lai Sang
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Vancouver B.C.—due Vancouver 8th May & Europe via Siberia 19th May. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	19	Empress of Russia.
THURSDAY, APRIL		
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	21	Kotai Maru

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## SEVERE 'QUAKE.

Loss of Life in South America.

### HAVOC IN THE NIGHT.

Buenos Aires, April 14.  
There was an earthquake at 2.30 in the morning in Chile and Argentina.  
A number of houses were demolished at the town of Mendoza, where two people were killed and fifty injured.

The shock was felt in Buenos Aires and other towns, but there were no casualties.—Reuter's American Service.

Buildings Collapse.  
Santiago, Chile, April 14.  
Several buildings partially collapsed owing to an earthquake in the early morning. It is believed that six persons were killed and many were injured.

Telegraphs, with other cities have been interrupted.—Reuter's American Service.

Numerous Casualties.  
Mendoza, April 15.  
At least 16 people were killed and 50 were injured in the earthquake mentioned on April 14 which lasted for twenty seconds.

Reports from the interior of the province of Mendoza indicate that the casualties are likely to be a hundred.

Fourteen houses in Mendoza collapsed and a church at San Nicholas was wrecked.—Reuter's American Service.

## LOSS TO ART.

FAMOUS BRITISH PAINTER DEAD.

### SOME NOTABLE PICTURES.

London, April 15.  
The death is announced of the artist Henry Holiday.—Reuter.

The son of an English teacher of classics and mathematics and a French mother, Henry Holiday was early impressed with the imagination and beauty of pre-Raphaelite pictures. He was kindly received by Millais, Rossetti and Holman Hunt and formed a life-long friendship with Holman Hunt and Burne Jones. While at the Royal Academy he formed a sketching club with Albert Moore, Marcus Stone and Alphonse Solomon.

Henry Holiday's first picture at the Royal Academy, Durlstone Bay, painted in 1857, was hung on the line in 1858 and was sold the first day. The Burgess of Calais, painted in 1858 for the Royal Academy, was recently presented to the Guildhall Gallery. Dante's First Meeting with Beatrice when a child, painted in 1859 was rejected by the Royal Academy in 1860 but was hung on the line in 1861.

Henry Holiday's time was subsequently largely occupied with decorative work, mural painting, stained glass, mosaic, etc., but he found time for painting and sculpture, exhibiting at the Royal Academy and the Grosvenor Gallery. Diana, Adam, The Duet, Sleep (a life size statue), Aspasia, Dante and Beatrice (bought by the Corporation of Liverpool), etc., etc.

Henry Holiday invented a new form of enamel on metal in relief, to extend the use of the material to large scale work. He was the author of a series of articles on wood engraving in the "Magazine of Art" and "Reminiscences of My Life." He also edited "Aglala," the journal of the Healthy and Artistic Deaf Union. His recollections were chiefly of mountain climbing (English) and music. He followed the progress of science with interest and accompanied Sir Norman Lockyer's eclipse expedition to India in 1871.

## "GODLESS UNION."

HOW RUSSIA IS KEEPING EASTER.

Riga, April 15.  
The Bezbozhniki, otherwise the "Godless Union," is celebrating Easter by launching an anti-religious campaign, which the Moscow trades unions, which are by instructing the various guilds and unions actively to assist atheists.  
The Council of Trades Unions has also instructed unions to afford the necessary financial help and provide the workers with club premises for anti-religious performances.—Reuter.

## POLISH MAYOR KILLED.

Warsaw, April 14.  
Cynarski, the Mayor of Lodz was assassinated by a knife thrust as he was leaving his house.—Reuter.

## STORM'S FURY.

MANY VESSELS LOST OFF SPAIN.

### WARSHIPS' GALLANT RESCUE.

Madrid, April 14.  
There have been violent gales on the coasts of North Africa and Spain. Many vessels, including hundreds of fishing craft, have been wrecked, and numerous lives have been lost. Business is at a standstill at Melilla and a cyclone at Malaga destroyed many houses.

A British destroyer from Gibraltar, in response to an S.O.S. rescued, in the midst of the tempest, the crew of thirty of the steamer "Collingdale," which went aground off Melilla.—Reuter.

### Ships Break Away.

Paris, April 14.  
There has been great damage at Oran. Many ships broke their moorings. Trees were torn up and roofs were blown off. The crops have been ruined.—Reuter.

## NAVAL PARLEY.

First Meeting To Be Held In June.

Washington, April 15.  
As a result of exchanges with the Governments of Britain and Japan the date of the meeting of the three-power naval limitation conference has been provisionally fixed for June 12.—Reuter's American Service.

## RECORD FLYING.

OVER FIFTY HOURS IN THE AIR.

### COMING ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

New York, April 15.  
Two civilians, Bert Acosta and Clarence Chamberlain, broke the world's flying endurance record in a Balona monoplane.

They took off at 9.30 on Tuesday and aimed to remain in the air fifty hours.

They landed after flying 5 hours and 12 minutes.  
The dinner intended shortly to cross the Atlantic in the same machine, which has a 400-horse-power Wright engine.

The record hitherto has been 45 hours, 11 minutes and 59 seconds.—Reuter's American Service.

## PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

London, April 14.  
The House of Commons has adjourned until April 26.—Reuter.

## BURMA MURDER.

FRENCH CATHOLIC FATHER KILLED.

Rangoon, April 15.  
A French Catholic Missionary Father named Chagnon, who has worked for twenty years in the Maubun district has been murdered in his bedroom. The motive was apparently robbery. The perpetrators' identity is unknown.—Reuter.

## WEATHER TO IMPROVE.

Better weather is indicated in the official forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow, reading:—Moderate N.E. winds, overcast at first, finer later.  
The forecast is the same for Hong Kong, the adjacent coast and Formosa Channel.

London, October 14.—No newspapers are being published on Good Friday.—Reuter.

As the result of injuries sustained when knocked down by a public motor-car on Praya East, early on Thursday night, a Chinese male of the poorer classes who has not been identified, died in the Government Civil Hospital a few hours after admission.

## NAVAL CHANGES.

Fighting Admiral For Yangtse.

### AMERICAN RESCUE EXPLOIT.

London, April 15.  
The Admiralty announces the appointments of Rear Admirals Bertram Thesiger and Hugh Tweedie to be Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station and Senior Naval Officer of the Yangtse, respectively, in succession to Vice Admiral Ellerton and Rear Admiral Cameron.—Reuter.

Rear-Admiral Bertram Thesiger has been Admiralty Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard since 1925. Born in 1875, the second son of the Hon. Sir Edward Thesiger, K.C.B., he entered the Royal Navy in 1897, becoming a Lieutenant in 1899, commander in 1905, captain in 1912, and rear-admiral in 1922. Rear-Admiral Thesiger served in the war and was at the Battle of Jutland Bank, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the C.B. He was appointed an A.D.C. to the King in 1922.

Served in China.  
Rear-Admiral Tweedie was born in 1877, the son of General Michael Tweedie, R.A., who served in the Crimea and the Mutiny. Educated on the "Britannia," Read-Admiral Tweedie served in the Mediterranean, at the Cape, in China, in the West Indies and in North America. He was in Mexico under Admiral Craddock, and was present at Tampico and Vera Cruz during the American landing. He carried despatches to the British and Foreign Embassies in Mexico city, railway and telegraphic communications being severed, and returned with over 100 American refugees, women and children, from Solidad and district.

With the Grand Fleet.  
At the outbreak of the war Rear-Admiral Tweedie served in the West Indies and afterwards in command of the Marshal Ney Monitor on the Belgian Coast. Later he became Senior Naval Officer at Immalia, Suez Canal, the Dardanelles, Patrol, the Struma River operations against the Bulgars and Turks, the Adriatic and Venice. Another post he has held was Commodore Commanding Flotillas with the Grand Fleet, for which he received the West African Medal, Sierra Leone Clasp, C.B., the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun, and Officer Legion d'honneur. He was appointed Director of Training and Staff Duties at the Admiralty, 1923-1925, and a naval A.D.C. to the King in 1925. He was made a rear-admiral in 1926.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

Easter Sunday, April 17.  
7.15 a.m. Holy Communion.  
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.  
Preacher: The Vicar.  
2.45 p.m. Young People's Service.

Preacher: The Vicar.  
6 p.m. Evening Prayer and Holy Communion.  
Preacher: Rev. W. W. Rogers.

Monday, April 18.  
9.15 a.m. Holy Communion.  
4.30 p.m. Scout Troop and Wolf Club Pack Annual Display.

### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.  
Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement."

Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.  
Reading Room at above address, open.

Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.  
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.

The public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

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### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Hudson, from Shanghai.

West, from Shanghai.

Suzman, from Tokyo.

E. V. JESSEN.

Superintendent.

Hong Kong Station, April 7, 1927.

### EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in R. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Antilope, from Paris.  
E. A. LEGGATT,  
Superintendent.  
Kong Kong, 14th April, 1927.

Printed and published for the concerned by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Managing Editor, at 5, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.